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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1934.**



W. CAMPBELL LYONS,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

- Health Committee*—COUNCILLOR WESTON.
- Hospital and Sanatorium Sub-Committee*—ALDERMAN DRUERY, J.P.
- Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee*—ALDERMAN SADLER.
- Slaughterhouses Sub-Committee*—ALDERMAN RICHARDSON, M.B.E., J.P.
- Maternity and Child Welfare Committee*—ALDERMAN DRUERY, J.P.
- Education Committee*—ALDERMAN RANSON, J.P.
- School Medical Service Sub-Committee*—ALDERMAN SADLER.
- Housing and Town Planning Committee*—ALDERMAN DUNLOP.
- Town Improvement Committee*—COUNCILLOR W. R. BELL.
- Public Assistance Committee*—ALDERMAN DRUERY, J.P.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
*Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Principal School Medical Officer, Bacteriologist, etc.	W. Campbell Lyons	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Clinical Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases	D. J. Mackinnon ..	M.B., Ch.B.
Tuberculosis Officer; and Medical Officer, Cleadon Park Sanatorium	E. T. D. Gaspey ..	M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare	Dorothy O. S. Blair	M.B., B.S.
Assistant School Medical Officers	H. Levy Margaret C. P. Hamilton ..	M.B., B.S. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (School Medical Service)	R. Crosby† (Died 22/9/34). W. J. Harrison† (Commenced 7/11/34)	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmologist ..	T. Gowans†	M.B., Ch.B.
School Dental Surgeons	F. Innes J. L. Reid†	L.D.S. L.D.S.
Public Vaccinators	G. P. McNabb† T. W. Carstairs† ..	M.B., B.S. M.B., Ch.B.
Borough Analysts	A. de Redder† J.T. Dunn† H. C. L. Bloxam†	M.B., B.S. D.Sc., F.I.C. F.I.C.

* Also Medical Officer to North East Durham Joint Smallpox Hospital Board.

† Part-time Officials, also in private practice.

Staff of Public Health Department.—*Continued.*

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
Veterinary Surgeon	J. J. McDowall†....	M.R.C.V.S.
Food Inspector, etc.	W. Hill	Certificate R.S.I. and Meat Inspector's Certificate.
Housing Inspector	R. Ayre	Certificate R.S.I.
District Sanitary & Housing Inspectors, etc.	R. W. Weir	Do.
	W. Smith	Do.
	C. Skelton	Do.
	J. McVay	Do.
Inspector under the Shops Acts	T. Tinn.....	....
Vaccination Officer, etc.	A. T. Lawson.....	....
Inspector of Midwives	Mrs. M. W. Arthur ..	S.R.N. and C.M.B.
	(Resigned 26/8/34)	Certificate.
	Miss R. Freeman ..	Do.
Health Visitors, etc.	Miss P. M. Winter..	S.R.N.
	Miss A. Smyth	S.R.N. and C.M.B.
		Certificate.
	Miss A. Rothwell ..	Do.
	Miss E. J. Smith ..	Do.
	Miss M. Munro	Do.
	Miss R. Barrell	Do.
	Mrs. E. Cowley	Do.
	Miss J. B. Clark ..	Do.
	Miss C. W. Everson ..	S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert.
	(Commenced 19/2/34)	and H.V. Cert.
	Miss E. J. Lewis ..	Do.
	(Commenced 8/10/34)	.
Chief Clerk	J. Yeoman	Certificate R.S.I.
Clerks	C. Hymers	Do.
		and Meat Insp's. Cert.
	J. Hilton	Certificate R.S.I.
	W. T. Foster	Do.
	W. H. Trotter .....	....
	G. F. Kershaw.....	....
	W. Johnson.....	....
	H. S. Wilson.....	....
	Miss E. Treliving....	....
	Miss E. Park.....	....
	Miss M. Anderson ..	....
	Miss E. Robertson ..	....
	Miss M. R. Tate ....	....
Dental Attendant, School Clinic	Miss O. Deakin ....	....
Matron, Deans Isolation Hospital	Miss M. M. Buchanan	S.R.N.
Matron, Cleadon Park Sana- torium	Miss L. Allison	S.R.N.
V.D. Clinic Nurse	Miss E. H. Lewth- waite	S.R.N.
V.D. Male Attendant	J. Bentley .....	....

POOR LAW MEDICAL STAFF.

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
Harton Hospital Medical Officer	A. S. Hannay	M.B., Ch.B.
House Surgeons	P. B. Angus	M.B., Ch.B.
	A. J. Muir	M.B., Ch.B.
	H. J. Reid	M.B., Ch.B.
Consulting Surgeon	J. Collingwood Stewart†	M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Consulting Physician	W. H. Dickinson† ..	O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M. & H., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.
District Medical Officers	H. D. Ord†	M.B., B.S.
	G. P. McNabb†	M.B., B.S.
	J. A. O'Callaghan†..	M.B., B.S.
	A. V. J. Harrison†	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

† Part-time, also in private practice.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to present the 60th Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough and the work of my department for the year 1934. The report is drawn up on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health under the Sanitary Officers Order of 1926.

The population for mid-year 1934, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 112,750 as compared with 114,100 at mid-year 1933, a reduction of 1,350. This reduction can be entirely accounted for by the removal of inhabitants of the Borough to new dwellings adjacent to the borough boundaries, the Sutton Estate, the new district near the east end of Grosvenor Road and the aged persons houses on Cleadon Hills. In due course this part of the population will again be numbered in the borough when the boundaries shall have been extended.

In common with many other parts of the country, there has been a slight increase in the birth rate. There were 2,013 births during 1934 equal to a birth rate of 17.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 17.2 per 1,000 in 1933.

The deaths numbered 1,488, the death rate being 13.2 per 1,000 of the population and except for 1926 when it was 12.5 the lowest recorded death rate for the borough. While the death rate is decreasing, it is still about 25 per cent. above that for the country generally. The infant mortality rate declined from 93 per 1,000 births in 1933 to 83 per 1,000 in 1934. The death rate from the principal epidemic diseases has been very low while that from bronchitis is the lowest recorded for the borough. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis shows a decrease while from the non-pulmonary type of the disease there has been a very slight increase.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the maternal mortality rate, the rate for South Shields being 3.34 per 1,000 total births as compared with 4.41 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

With regard to zymotic diseases, for the first time in six years there have been cases of enteric fever in the borough. Although the number was limited to 2 cases, the most exhaustive inquiries failed to reveal the source of infection. There has been a sharp rise in the incidence of scarlet fever. In all there were 496 cases, the highest number since 1924. Fortunately, the disease was of a

mild character but there were numerous cases with one or more complications and sequelæ. Both measles and whooping cough were more prevalent in 1934, but there were fewer deaths from these diseases.

At the end of the year, practically the whole of the insanitary riverside areas had been represented as unhealthy and the Clearance Orders confirmed. For the rehousing of the inhabitants of these areas 744 flats had been completed and arrangements made for the building of 1,334 flats, many of which were in the course of erection. A survey of most of the remaining areas containing unsatisfactory houses was carried out and representations on their conditions will be made to the Council.

On the whole, the year was one of considerable progress in matters affecting the health and well-being of the inhabitants of the borough.

To the members of the Council for their consideration of the many matters I have had to place before them, and to the members of my staff for their loyal co-operation, I have pleasure in recording my grateful thanks.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TOWN HALL,
SOUTH SHIELDS,
MAY, 1935.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area of Borough (including inland water but excluding foreshore and tidal water)	3,183 acres.
Population at Census 1931	113,455
Resident population, mid-year 1934 (Registrar-General's estimate)	112,750
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1934 (according to Rate Books)	28,874
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1934	£511,212
Produce of a penny rate (estimate for year 1934-35)	£1,970

Social Conditions.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, ship-repairing, coal-mining and export. Except for those employed in a local biscuit factory and at a dye works there is very little industrial employment of women in the Borough.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

I am indebted to Mr. R. F. Curtis, Manager of the Employment Exchange, for information relating to unemployment, which I have summarised below.

The average numbers on the live register, taken from the monthly returns, were as follows :—

Men	11,122
Young men	624
Boys	646
Women	387
Young women	202
Girls	389
	<hr/>
	13,370
	<hr/>

This total represents 42 per cent. of the insured population. Of the different groups the percentage of unemployed was as follows :—

Men	47 per cent.
Young men	26 „
Boys	53 „
Women	15 „
Young women	19 „
Girls	57 „

The maximum and minimum numbers of persons unemployed during the year were :—

	<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>
Men	12,160	10,405
Young men	685	567
Boys	733	490
Women	471	313
Young women	269	148
Girls	480	255

HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Clerk to the South Shields Health Insurance Committee informs me that the number of insured persons in the Borough on the 1st January, 1935, was 40,355, as compared with 42,008 a year previously. The decrease is due to unemployment and removals from the town.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during 1934 was 224,264 at a cost of £6,937, as compared with 227,639 during 1933, at a cost of £7,281.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

I am informed by the Public Assistance Officer that the number of persons on relief was as follows :—

OUT-RELIEF CASES.		<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Unemployed.</i>
1. Average weekly number of "cases" chargeable during the year ended 31st December, 1934		1,747	163
2. Total cost of relief for same period		£46,218	£4,334
3. Number of persons who received out-door relief during above period			
Men	1,311	1,136	
Women ..	2,557	741	
Children ..	2,684	1,348	
4. Number of persons included in No. 1 above who also received out-door medical relief. Men	90	31	
Women ..	370	42	
Children ..	135	46	
5. Number of persons who received out-door medical relief only			
Men	30	110	
Women ..	158	299	
Children ..	38	485	

IN-DOOR RELIEF.

6. Number of persons chargeable to
the County Borough in Harton
Institution on 1st January, 1935 606

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Live Births—				
Legitimate ..	1,935	967	968	{ Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.9
Illegitimate ..	78	44	34	
Still Births	87	55	32	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still- births) 41
Deaths	1,488	773	715	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population 13.2
				<i>Rate per</i> <i>Deaths. 1,000 total</i> <i>births.</i>

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

Puerperal sepsis	1	0.48
Other puerperal causes	6	2.86
Total	7	

Death rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	83
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	84
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	77

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	15
,, Whooping cough (all ages) ..	10
,, Diarrhoea(under 2 years of age)	17

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population of the Borough at the 1931 Census was 113,455.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population at mid-year 1934 was 112, 750.

Births.

During 1934 there were 2,013 births, compared with 1,963 in 1933, the birth rate being 17.9 per 1,000 of the population. In this figure are included the births of 24 children of South Shields parents who were born elsewhere, but not those of 70 children born in South Shields whose parents belong to other areas. Of the total births 1,011 were males and 1,002 females.

There were 78 births of illegitimate infants (44 males and 34 females) or 3.9 per cent of the total live births.

The birth-rate for the Borough as compared with that of the country generally is as follows :—

England and Wales.....	14.8
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns	14.7
135 Smaller Towns	15.0
London	13.2
South Shields	17.9

The annual birth-rates for the Borough since 1871 are shown on page 30. The number of births reported to the Health Department under the Notification of Births Act is referred to on page 91, and the number in each ward is given on page 106.

Still-Births.

The number of still-births registered during 1934, has been supplied by the Registrar-General and is published at the request of the Ministry of Health.

	<i>Still-births Regis- tered.</i>		<i>Inward Trans- fers.</i>		<i>Outward Trans- fers.</i>		<i>Still-births allocated to South Shields.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total : Legitimate and Illegitimate	58	34	..	1	3	3	55	32
Illegitimate	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1

The following table compares the number of still-births in South Shields with the country generally.

	<i>Per 1,000 of the population.</i>
England and Wales	0.62
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns	0.66
135 Smaller Towns	0.67
London	0.50
South Shields	0.77

There were 41 still-births in South Shields per 1,000 total births as compared with 40 per 1,000 in England and Wales.

Deaths.

During 1934, 1,488 deaths occurred among residents of South Shields ; this is equivalent to a death rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.7 per 1,000 in 1933 and 13.4 per 1,000 in 1932. Included in the number of deaths are those of 51 residents of the Borough who died elsewhere but 180 deaths of residents of other areas who died in South Shields are excluded.

The death-rate for South Shields as compared with that for the country generally is as follows :—

England and Wales	11.8
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns	11.8
135 Smaller Towns	11.3
London	11.9
South Shields	13.2

The death-rate in South Shields in the first quarter of the year was 16.0, in the second 13.8, in the third 10.6, and in the fourth 12.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the total deaths 773 were among males and 715 among females.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>
Heart diseases	256	17.2
Tuberculosis	197	13.2
Cancer	142	9.5
Pneumonia	95	6.4
Bronchitis	87	5.8
Arterio-sclerosis	61	4.1
Cerebral haemorrhage and apoplexy	89	6.0
Nephritis	49	3.3
Violence and accidents	44	3.0
Influenza	34	2.3
Prematurity and diseases of early infancy	64	4.3

77 per cent. of the deaths from heart disease occurred in persons over 60 years of age.

The age at death is summarised as follows :—

	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>
Under 1 year	168	11.3
1—4 years	81	5.4
5—14 „	82	5.5
15—24 „	85	5.7
25—34 „	88	5.9
35—44 „	100	6.7
45—59 „	234	15.7
Over 60 „	650	43.7

Of the 81 deaths in the age-group 1—4 years, respiratory diseases caused 32 deaths, measles 10, whooping cough, 4, diphtheria 5, and tuberculosis 12.

Coroners' inquests were held in respect of 69 deaths. In six cases the Coroner ordered a post-mortem examination, but it was found unnecessary to hold inquests. There were 39 deaths, including those of 7 children under one year, which were not certified by a medical practitioner and on whom no inquest or Coroner's post-mortem examination was held.

451 deaths, or 30 per cent. of the total, occurred in institutions, as follows :—

Harton Institution	310*
Ingham Infirmary	89*
Deans Hospital	7*
Private Nursing Homes	1*
Institutions outside the Borough	44

* Exclusive of 153 deaths in Harton Institution and 12 in the Ingham Infirmary among non-residents of the Borough.

The 44 deaths in institutions outside the Borough occurred as follows :—

Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	10
Leazes Hospital, Newcastle	3
Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle	1
Newcastle Babies' Hospital	2
Mental Hospitals	10
Poor Law or Municipal Hospitals	10
Private Nursing Homes	2
Other Institutions	6

The causes of death in institutions are set out in table 3, page 28.

In the following table, the South Shields death rates in 1934 are compared with provisional rates for the country generally, the county boroughs and the smaller towns.

	Death-rate per 1,000 population.								Deaths per 1,000 births.	
	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-Cough	Diphtheria.	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Infant Mortality Rate.
England and Wales...	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	5.5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	7.4	63
135 Smaller Towns ..	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	3.6	53
London	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	12.6	67
South Shields	13.2	..	..	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.30	8.4	83

The tabulation of deaths as given in Table 1, page 16, follows the Detailed International List of Causes (1920 Revision), and the classification has been done in accordance with the rules contained in the Registrar-General's Manual in connection with that List.

At the request of the Ministry of Health the short list of the causes of death as supplied by the Registrar-General is included in the report (Table 1(A.), page 25) in order that the relation between the local tabulation and the statistics supplied by the Registrar-General may be compared. There is substantial agreement, but as the Registrar-General points out the classification of some deaths in respect of which the certifying medical practitioners have given indefinite causes is modified in the light of further information obtained from them by special enquiries; and this possible source of discrepancy should be borne in mind.

TABLE 1.—CAUSES OF DEATH during 1934, of Persons belonging to the County Borough of South Shields, classified in accordance with the Registrar-General's Manual of the Detailed International List (1920 Revision) as adapted for use in England and Wales.

(This list has been abridged by omitting headings against which no deaths have been recorded during the year).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH.																				
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80+
I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																								
5. Malarial fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Measles	4	11	15	3	4	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scarlet fever	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Whooping cough	5	5	10	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Diphtheria.	2	6	8	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Influenza—																								
(a) with pulmonary complications—																								
1 with pneumonic complications	7	3	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
2 with other pulmonary com- plications	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..
(b) without pulmonary complications																								
1 with non-pulmonary compli- cations	7	6	13	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
2 without stated complications	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Erysipelas	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. (1) Acute poliomyelitis	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Acute polioencephalitis . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Encephalitis lethargica	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
29. Tetanus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.	81	63	144	..	1	..	1	1	2	7	13	28	22	12	13	11	13	10	5	4	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M. F.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH.																					
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80+	
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
202. Other and unstated forms of accidental violence	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																								
204. Sudden death	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
205. (1) Heart failure (age 1-70)	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	1
Total Males .....	..	773	96	16	11	6	7	21	19	12	34	22	23	21	29	44	39	58	67	75	72	58	43
Total Females .....	..	715	72	13	10	10	8	25	17	19	20	24	19	25	25	24	32	37	44	68	74	76	73
GRAND TOTAL .....	..	1488	168	29	21	16	15	46	36	31	54	46	42	46	54	68	71	95	111	143	146	134	116

TABLE 1 (A.)—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS FOR THE YEAR 1934. (SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL).

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M. F	774 714	97 73	16 12	23 28	40 42	46 39	45 43	51 50	81 56	125 81	148 141	102 149
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 Measles	M F	4 11	1 2	1 3	2 4	2..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Scarlet fever.....	M F	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 Whooping cough	M F	5 5	3 3	1 ..	1 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Diphtheria	M F	2 6	.. ..	.. ..	1 4	1 3	.. 1	1 3	.. 2	.. 3	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1
6 Influenza	M F	20 15	2 1	.. ..	1 1	2 ..	1 1	1 1	....	....	....	....	....
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M F	3..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	M F	81 62	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	3 6	20 21	19 16	15 8	16 7	7 2	.. 1	....
10 Other tuberculous diseases ..	M F	30 24	2 1	2 2	3 3	11 10	3 3	6 2	1 2	2 ..	1..	....	....
11 Syphilis	M F	5 2	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	1 1	....	....	....
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M F	7 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 4	4 ..	1 1	....	....
13 Cancer, malignant disease ..	M F	68 76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 1	1 1	4 10	11 12	20 21	20 21	9 10
14 Diabetes	M F	7 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 3	2 2	4 4	.. 1
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ..	M F	35 50	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	3 4	11 10	14 16	5 19
16 Heart disease	M F	131 136	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	3 3	2 5	4 7	12 10	30 14	48 48	32 48

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEAR, 1934.				WARDS.†										Unknown.*					
	Total.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Shields.	Beacon.	St. Hilda.	Hadrian.	Holborn.	Laygate.	Victoria.	Bents.	Rekendyke.		Westoe.	Deans.	Tyne Dock.	Simonside.	West Park.	Harton.
All Causes (Certified)	1449	432	378	292	347	58	88	62	99	69	100	106	92	121	102	94	139	106	94	110
All Causes (Uncertified)	39	12	10	8	9	.....	1	4	1	4	1	2	2	1	6	1	6	2	5	3
1 Enteric fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Measles	15	5	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1	2	1	.....
4 Scarlet fever	3	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Whooping cough	10	1	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Diphtheria	8	4	7	3	9	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Influenza	34	16	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Encephalitis lethargica	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Meningococcal meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	144	37	48	30	29	6	8	11	11	11	13	10	8	9	6	8	14	7	4	18
11 Other tuberculous diseases	53	18	12	10	13	2	1	3	.....	4	5	1	4	8	2	5	6	3	4	4
12 Cancer, malignant disease	142	31	28	38	45	4	12	5	10	2	8	12	9	12	14	3	14	18	11	8
13 Rheumatic fever	7	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Diabetes	15	6	3	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	89	25	25	18	21	3	5	2	9	2	3	4	7	9	11	5	10	3	7	4
16 Heart disease	256	70	67	49	70	16	14	10	13	14	12	19	19	25	26	20	17	15	14	21
17 Arterio-sclerosis	61	16	13	15	17	1	4	3	9	8	4	6	2	4	8	3	8	5	5	4
18 Bronchitis	87	24	24	12	27	2	4	6	7	9	11	3	5	8	4	6	7	5	6	7
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	95	43	23	13	16	3	4	6	9	1	8	3	5	7	4	3	16	5	4	4
20 Other respiratory diseases	13	3	6	3	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	6	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Diarrhoea, etc. (all ages)	28	4	6	11	7	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5	2	2	3
23 Appendicitis	10	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	13	15	9	4	2	1	2	4	6	1	3	2	4	1	4	3	6	3
25 Acute and chronic nephritis	49	12	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Puerperal sepsis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	6	1	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	63	25	14	12	12	4	6	1	7	5	3	2	5	4	2	1	9	3	4	7
29 Suicide	12	5	4	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Other deaths from violence	32	8	9	6	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	7	2	1	2	5	1	3	2	4
31 Other defined diseases	232	80	61	43	48	4	16	10	13	7	15	16	19	19	15	26	16	19	18	16
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	13	4	5	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1
TOTAL	1488	444	388	300	356	58	89	66	100	73	101	108	94	122	108	95	145	108	99	113

* Deaths in Hospital of persons with no fixed abode.

† See Note to Table 11 (page 106).

TABLE 3.—DEATHS DURING 1934 IN INSTITUTIONS: AND TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in Institutions in the Borough.		Deaths of South Shields Residents in Institutions outside the Borough.	Transferable Deaths.	
	Residents.	Non-Residents.		Inward.	Outward.
Erleric fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	1	.....	1	1	.....
Scarlet fever	2	.....	1	1	.....
Whooping cough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis lethargica	2	1	.....	.....	1
Meningococcal meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	46	12	1	1	13
Other tuberculous diseases	26	4	.....	.....	4
Cancer, malignant disease	40	20	7	7	20
Rheumatic fever	2	2	.....	.....	2
Diabetes	5	3	1	1	3
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	17	13	4	5	14
Heart disease	79	32	5	7	34
Arterio-sclerosis	4	3	.....	.....	4
Bronchitis	8	6	1	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	21	5	2	2	6
Other respiratory diseases	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	1	.....	.....	1
Diarrhoea, etc.	11	9	1	1	9
Appendicitis and typhlitis	8	4	1	1	4
Cirrhosis of liver	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute and chronic nephritis	17	4	2	2	4
Puerperal sepsis	1	1	.....	.....	1
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	5	3	.....	.....	3
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	13	7	.....	.....	7
Suicide .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other deaths from violence	10	7	3	5	.....
Other defined diseases	71	28	14	16	28
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	2
TOTAL	407	165	44	51	188

TABLE 4.—POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS FOR 1934 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the Borough		Transfer- able Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the Borough.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Net.				Of Non-Residents registered in the Borough.	Of Residents not registered in the Borough.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.	Num- ber.	Rate.			Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	109,855	3,265	3,275	29.6	1,871	17.0	28	287	468	143	2,130	19.4
1916	109,332	3,091	3,093	26.0	1,649	14.9	44	257	369	119	1,862	17.0
1917	106,500	2,699	2,714	22.8	1,750	16.4	33	271	362	133	1,988	18.6
1918	105,659	2,979	3,005	25.4	2,122	20.1	41	313	359	118	2,394	22.6
1919	111,502	3,104	3,130	26.9	1,687	15.1	37	242	370	118	1,892	17.0
1920	115,945	3,922	3,966	34.2	1,738	15.0	26	288	479	121	2,000	17.2
1921	118,400	3,464	3,507	29.6	1,541	13.0	12	272	335	96	1,801	15.2
1922	122,400	3,287	3,257	26.6	1,738	14.2	109	56	307	94	1,685	13.8
1923	124,500	3,152	3,144	25.3	1,766	14.2	110	58	297	94	1,714	13.8
1924	126,600	3,087	3,071	24.3	1,910	15.1	149	70	313	102	1,831	14.5
1925	124,600	2,997	2,976	23.9	1,867	14.9	153	56	340	114	1,770	14.2
1926	123,900	2,786	2,774	22.4	1,656	13.4	159	51	241	87	1,548	12.5
1927	123,400	2,470	2,449	19.8	1,725	14.0	164	79	225	92	1,640	13.3
1928	121,800	2,500	2,468	20.3	1,766	14.5	141	74	226	92	1,699	13.9
1929	119,600	2,370	2,355	19.7	1,925	16.1	174	69	288	122	1,820	15.2
1930	116,500	2,411	2,396	20.6	1,602	13.8	133	78	221	92	1,547	13.3
1931	114,200	2,377	2,362	20.7	1,868	16.4	157	75	272	115	1,786	15.6
1932	114,000	2,168	2,168	19.0	1,632	14.3	168	63	152	70	1,527	13.4
1933	114,100	1,961	1,963	17.2	1,679	14.7	185	64	182	93	1,558	13.7
1934	112,750	2,059	2,013	17.9	1,617	14.3	180	51	168	83	1,488	13.2

NOTES.—(A) The rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of the population.

(B) The populations for the years 1915 onwards are the Registrar General's estimates of the *civilian* population.

For each of the years 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, the Registrar-General supplied two estimates of population :—

(1) for calculating birth-rates.

(2) „ „ death-rates.

The birth-rate population for these years was respectively 118,955 ; 118,717 ; 118,387 ; and 116,152. The *death-rate* (or *civilian*) population is shown in the table above.

(C) “ Transferable Deaths ” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, died in a district other than that in which they resided.

The large increase in the number of non-residents recorded since 1921 in column 8, and the decrease in the number of transferable deaths in column 9, is due to the Harton Poor Law Institution now being situated within the Borough.

TABLE 5.—BIRTH-RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES, AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, 1871-1934.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.										Deaths under 1,000 births. per 1 year				
				Total.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	* Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	" Fever."	† Diarrhoea.	Phtthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.
Mean 1871-1880	50,580	43.1	25.5	6.0	.86	.42	1.44	.12	.78	.79	1.59	1.91	—	—	—	—	—	164
Mean 1881-1890	66,520	38.8	20.5	2.3	.01	.34	.45	.10	.44	.19	.78	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	140
Mean 1891-1900	87,022	36.1	20.1	2.45	.00	.44	.22	.11	.46	.28	.93	1.60	1.00	.63	2.00	1.47	.29	166
Mean 1901-1910	104,186	33.9	17.9	2.03	.02	.45	.17	.16	.47	.10	.66	1.50	.71	.72	1.41	1.28	.25	140
Mean 1911-1915	109,899	30.8	17.7	1.83	...	.44	.15	.09	.34	.06	.75	1.41	.58	.87	1.60	1.57	.25	130
Mean 1916-1920 †	109,788	27.0	18.5	1.12	.00	.31	.03	.10	.18	.02	.47	1.65	.61	.93	1.84	1.77	1.44	122
Mean 1911-1920	109,843	28.9	18.1	1.47	.00	.38	.09	.09	.26	.04	.61	1.53	.59	.90	1.72	1.67	.84	126
1921	118,400	29.6	15.2	1.37	...	.37	.03	.10	.23	.02	.62	1.44	.36	1.07	1.23	0.89	.49	96
1922	122,400	26.6	13.8	0.51	...	...	.02	.07	.17	.01	.24	1.29	.39	.97	1.30	1.30	.72	94
1923	124,500	25.3	13.8	1.47	...	.67	.04	.08	.46	...	.22	1.40	.43	1.01	1.03	1.05	.15	94
1924	126,600	24.3	14.5	0.69	...	.05	.06	.11	.06	.01	.40	1.28	.34	.98	1.33	1.13	1.22	102
1925	124,600	23.9	14.2	1.08	...	.28	.10	.05	.39	...	.26	1.34	.44	.99	1.32	1.31	.40	114
Mean 1921-1925	123,300	25.9	14.3	1.02	...	.27	.05	.08	.26	.01	.35	1.35	.39	1.00	1.24	1.14	.60	100
1926	123,900	22.4	12.5	0.61	.01	.08	.02	.06	.14	.03	.27	1.16	.62	1.00	1.05	0.88	.33	87
1927	123,400	19.8	13.3	0.51	.01	.15	...	.11	.06	...	.19	1.13	.43	1.04	1.12	1.32	.53	92
1928	121,800	20.3	13.9	0.56	.03	.10	...	.05	.16	...	.21	1.63	.50	1.18	1.06	1.21	.36	92
1929	119,600	19.7	15.2	0.72	...	.18	.01	.04	.20	...	.28	1.41	.54	1.30	1.05	1.74	.74	122
1930	116,500	20.6	13.3	0.43	...	.03	.01	.13	.03	...	.24	1.25	.41	1.36	1.01	0.83	.24	92
Mean 1925-1930	121,040	20.5	13.6	0.56	.01	.11	.01	.08	.12	.01	.24	1.31	.50	1.17	1.06	1.20	.44	97
Mean 1921-1930	122,170	23.2	13.9	0.79	.00	.19	.03	.08	.19	.01	.29	1.33	.44	1.09	1.15	1.17	.52	98
1931	114,200	20.7	15.6	0.77	...	.39	...	.02	.23	...	.13	1.24	.46	1.22	1.35	1.37	.60	115
1932	114,000	19.0	13.4	0.27	...	.07	...	...	.11	...	.10	1.46	.46	1.30	0.86	0.71	.35	70
1933	114,100	17.2	13.7	0.74	...	.31	.01	.04	.13	...	.25	1.39	.45	1.45	0.82	0.74	.44	93
1934	112,750	17.9	13.2	0.47	...	.13	.03	.07	.09	...	.15	1.28	.47	1.26	0.77	0.84	.30	83

* Since 1891, Membranous Group has been included under Diphtheria.

† Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) since 1905.
 ‡ See note (B) to Table 4, as regards population since 1915.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

A detailed list of the Public Health Officers of the Authority will be found on pages 3 to 5. As the Public Health Services have been described in detail in my former reports, and there have been no developments or alterations, the only matters on which comment is necessary are the following.

Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance services are adequate to the needs of the Borough, although on occasion, when a patient requires to be removed to one of the Newcastle hospitals and is unable to afford the cost of an ambulance, there has been some difficulty in arranging the transport. Two motor ambulance vehicles are maintained and staffed by the Police for the use of the public, and one motor ambulance is kept at the fever hospital for cases of infectious disease. A motor ambulance, the property of the Ingham Infirmary is available for cases admitted to that hospital, The Harton Coal Company maintain an ambulance for their workmen. There are, in addition, three private ambulances owned by various motor car companies.

Institutional Provision for Mental Defectives.

Since the extensions at Prudhoe Hall Colony have been completed, much more accommodation is available and the transfer of suitable patients has been facilitated. Unfortunately, some parents object to their children being removed to the colony.

Midwifery Services.

During 1934, the Council extended the scheme under which midwives were paid for their attendance on patients who were not entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts to all necessitous cases. Enquiry is made into the financial circumstances of each case. In the event of the Maternity and Child Welfare medical officer recommending a patient to go into hospital, the midwife is paid her fee by the Council for the loss of the case. In such cases also if the patient is necessitous, the cost of her maintenance is borne by the Council.

Maternity and Nursing Home.

There are two maternity homes in the Borough and one nursing home which also receives maternity cases. These homes are regularly visited and inspected by the Inspector of Midwives. No action under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, was necessary during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied to the Borough by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. The supply is pure in quality and sufficient in quantity. No restrictions in the use of water were made during the year. One chemical analysis was made; the report of the Borough Analyst was as follows:—

	<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
“ Total solid matters in solution dried at 110° C. . .	43.070
Chlorine existing as chlorides	3.799
Ammonia	0.002
Albuminoid ammonia	0.003
Nitrogen existing as nitrates	0.046
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 25° C.	0.008
“ “ “ 4 hours “	0.020
Lead and other poisonous metals	None.
Hardness before boiling, Dr. Clark’s scale	38.0°
(1° = one part of calcium carbonate per 100,000).	
Hardness, after boiling 1 hour	13.5°
Appearance in two-foot tube	Almost colourless and clear.
Smell when warmed	None.
Microscopical examination of sediment	Satisfactory
Hardness (temporary) removed by boiling	24.5°
Calcium carbonate	19.26
Magnesium carbonate	7.72
Calcium sulphate	0.40
Magnesium sulphate	9.09
Magnesium nitrate	0.24
Sodium chloride	6.26
Siliceous matter	0.10
	<hr/>
	43.07
	<hr/>

This water is very similar to the sample reported in March of last year, and is a normal sample of the Company’s water. It is free from organic contamination, clear, and in our opinion suitable for a town supply, subject to the disadvantage of its hardness.”

The supply was cut off from 29 houses for nonpayment of the water rate. In six instances where there were cases of infectious disease the supply was restored after information had been sent from the Health Department to the Water Company.

As a consequence of Section 27 of the Water Company's Act of 1934, under which the owners instead of the occupiers became liable for the current quarter's water rate, the supply was restored to 64 houses. In addition the supply was restored to 68 houses, the tenants having paid the arrears due.

Closet and Bath Accommodation.

With the exception of three privy receptacles in an isolated part of East Jarrow the Borough is entirely served by the water carriage system. There are approximately 24,000 water closets in the Borough. 35 additional water closets were installed as a result of action by the Sanitary Inspectors.

There are 6,869 baths in the Borough. Prior to 1920 very few of the working-class houses were provided with baths ; nevertheless the weekly warm bath is an institution in these households.

Sanitary Inspection.

Tables showing the classified visits paid by the inspectors, notices served and structural improvements effected, will be found on pages 39 to 41 .The four inspectors paid a total of 17,301 visits to premises for various purposes during the year. 288 complaints were received at the Health Department in respect of nuisances. In recent years there has been a marked reduction in the number of nuisances arising from such nuisances as keeping of animals, choked drains, etc.

Smoke Abatement.

One complaint of smoke nuisance was investigated during the year : after representation by the inspector certain alterations were carried out and the nuisance ceased. Several cases of smoky chimneys in dwelling-houses were dealt with.

The Council decided to become one of the constituent authorities of a proposed Regional Committee on Smoke Abatement, several meetings of which were held in Newcastle, but at the end of the year the necessary arrangements as to constitution and bye-laws had not been completed.

Offensive Trades.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough

73 fish friers.

3 tripe boilers (one at the Abattoir).

2 gut scrapers (both at the Abattoir).

3 rag and bone dealers.

1 tallow melter.

1 blood boiler.

There were three applications for registration as fish friers made during 1934. Two were granted and one was withdrawn. One application for registration as a rag and bone dealer was granted to a dealer on his removal to better equipped premises.

From time to time nuisance is created by the accumulation of paper in which fried fish and potatoes have been wrapped. This is particularly offensive in times of high wind, when it is common to find quantities of paper which had been blown about and deposited in gardens and back lanes. 481 visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to fried fish shops ; generally, the standard of sanitation of the premises was good, offal regularly removed, yard drains and w.c.s found to be cleanly and the byelaws observed. Occasionally repairs and alterations were needed and were carried out to the satisfaction of the inspectors.

Lodging Houses.

There are 24 lodging houses licensed to accommodate 337 seamen. The police paid 1,291 visits to these houses and the sanitary inspectors paid 314 visits. On account of the depressed state of the shipping trade rarely more than one-third of the accommodation in seamen's lodging houses is occupied.

There are also 11 common lodging houses with accommodation for 537 lodgers. The police paid 552 visits and the sanitary inspectors 127 visits to these premises. The accommodation in these houses, on account of the changing social conditions is now much in excess of the demand. The number of lodgers who use these houses is steadily declining. The registration of nine of the common lodging houses is renewable annually.

Houses let in Lodgings.

There has been an improvement in the condition of many of these houses. The owners appear to exercise more supervision over them. 107 visits of inspection by the sanitary inspectors were paid during the year.

Stables and Allotments.

Improvements have been effected in the drainage and yard surfaces in many of the stables during the year : the removal of manure from the stables, at least once a week is insisted upon.

There have been no complaints of nuisance from gardens and allotments. The inspectors paid 1,510 visits to stables and allotments during 1934.

Rat Repression.

Complaints of the infestation of premises by rats have been rather more numerous than in recent years. The reason probably is that as the old riverside property is demolished under the Slum Clearance schemes, the rats leave the district and migrate to other parts of the town. Over 400 visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors on account of the presence of rats in premises. In every case by trapping, the use of poison and structural alterations the nuisance has been remedied. At one shop about 100 rats were killed. In some cases the owners of property have been put to considerable expense and it is necessary that owners of adjacent property should co-operate so that the vermin may be prevented from migrating. The provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act were advertised in the local press. 150 posters prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were displayed on hoardings and copies of the Ministry's Bulletin No. 30 on the subject were supplied free to persons interested.

Theatres and Cinemas.

There are 13 cinemas and one theatre in the Borough. The inspectors paid 67 visits of inspection. No insanitary conditions were found.

Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 to 1928.

No action was necessary under the Rag Flock Acts during the year. There are 10 premises at which rag flock is used or sold.

Factories, Workshops, etc.

The Inspectors paid 629 visits during the year. The following are the details.

1. Factories (including Factory Laundries).
Inspections, 23 ; Notices, —
2. Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).
Inspections, 112 ; Notices, 1.
3. Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises).
Inspections, 494 ; Notices., —

The defects found are summarised as follows :—

Particulars of Defect.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Receiving attention.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .....	..	..	..	..
Want of ventilation .....	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ....	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances.....	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	..	..
Unsuitable or defective ..	..	..	..	..
Not separate for sexes ....	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s. 97 to 100)	2	2	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Out-work) .....	..	..	..	..
Total	3	3	..	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

The number of workshops on the Register at the end of the year was 246. The principal trades are :—

Dressmakers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.	52
Boot Repairers	18
Bakers	56*
Joiners, Upholsterers, etc.	43
Smiths	7
Plumbers	11

* Exclusive of 12 factory bakehouses.

No Outworkers were notified to me during the year.

Inspections under the Shops Acts.

The following is a summary of the work of the Shops Inspector during 1934 :—

Number of shops on 31st December, 1934 (occupied) ..	2,169
(vacant)	157

2,326

Number of licensed premises (Assistants are employed in about 80 per cent. of these premises).....	124
Number of visits paid to shops (including stalls in Market Place and stalls, cafes, etc., on foreshore ; also licensed premises)	2,873
Interviews and appointments	78
Complaints received and investigated	35

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE SHOPS ACTS.

Prescribed forms of notice as to assistants' weekly half-holiday not exhibited	160
Prescribed forms of notice as to assistants' weekly half-holiday not made up-to-date.....	32
Assistants not receiving meal hours	1
Non-observance of early closing days	27
No early closing day notices exhibited	78
Early closing day notices not properly posted	26
Notices in respect of young persons not exhibited	2
Trading after hours.....	52
Hairdressers trading on Sundays	2
	<hr/>
	380

334 of these infringements were first offences and the persons in default were cautioned by the Inspector, 308 by written intimation and 26 verbally.

Forty-six of the cases were reported to the Health Committee, as follows :—

Drapers	3
Butchers	6
Do. (Market stall holders)	2
	<hr/>
	8
Grocers and Provision Dealers	5
Fruiterers	15
Confectioners	10
Newsagents	3
Tobacconists	2

In twenty-six of these 46 cases letters of caution were, on the instruction of the Committee, sent by the Town Clerk.

In twenty cases prosecutions were instituted, all of the defaulters being convicted, fines being imposed as follows :—

One at 50/- ; one at 40/- ; two at 30/- ; five at 20/- ; nine at 10/- and two at 5/-.

425 circulars relating to the closing hours under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, were issued to shop-keepers, and 151 copies of the second schedule of the Shops Act, 1912, stating the trades and businesses which are exempted from the provisions as to weekly half-holidays. 237 copies of extracts of the regulations relating to the Shops Acts and one notice in respect of the hours, persons under 18 years of age (Young Persons) may be employed were also issued.

The operation of the provisions of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, was suspended by order of the Town Council on Good Friday Eve, 29th March, 1934, and New Year's Eve, 31st December, 1934, and by order of the Home Secretary from the 18th December, 1934, to 24th December, 1934, both days inclusive.

In addition to the four Shops Acts, 7 local Closing Orders and 4 special local Orders referred to on pages 39 and 40 of the Annual Report for 1933, the Shops Inspector is also responsible for the administration of certain duties arising in connection with the Shops Act, 1934, which came into operation on 30th December, 1934.

Six copies of the Holiday Resort Order, 1912, one copy of the Ocean Road Exempted Area Order (Stationers, etc.) and one copy of the Tyne Dock Exempted Area Order (Grocers, etc.), were issued to Shop-keepers by the Inspector, and 207 copies of the under-mentioned Orders :—

Half Holiday Orders :—	Drapers, etc.	47
	Hairdressers	28
	Butchers	26
Closing Orders :—	Drapers, etc.	48
	Hairdressers	28
	Butchers	26
	Pork Butchers	4

**TABLE 6.—SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS PAID BY
SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

NATURE OF VISIT.	R.W. Weir.	W. Smith.	C. Skelton.	J. McVay.	Total.
General district inspection (including housing inspection and inspection of underground rooms)	2,032	1,855	1,800	2,085	7,772
Inspection of repairs to property	41	387	529	591	1,548
Interviews and appointments ..	51	80	186	74	391
Investigation of complaints of nuisances	72	192	317	219	800
Testing drains .....	..	7	2	2	11
Exhumations .....	..	1	..	..	1
Special Inspections—					
Seamen's lodging houses .....	..	..	242	72	314
Common lodging houses .....	..	..	76	51	127
Houses let in lodgings .....	..	107	..	..	107
Furnished rooms .....	..	19	..	..	19
Homeworker's premises	1	..	..	..	1
Basement dwellings	3	97	10	99	209
Van dwellings .....	..	12	65	14	91
Rent Act certificates .....	..	..	2	..	2
Picture halls	62	1	2	2	67
Fried fish shops	184	67	188	33	472
Bakehouses .....	..	11	94	7	112
Ice cream shops .....	..	3	..	..	3
Other factories .....	..	..	2	..	2
Other workshops .....	..	3	..	9	12
Yards	1,670	..	..	..	1,670
Stables and allotments	874	308	327	1	1,510
Refuse tips	93	75	..	4	172
Rat and vermin repression ..	12	178	98	148	436
School latrines	58	..	..	..	58
Other visits	110	2	..	..	112
Visits <i>re</i> cases of infectious disease : on notification of cases : or on disinfection of premises	260	353	322	224	1,159
Re cases of tuberculosis	11	26	48	38	123
Total visits	5,534	3,784	4,310	3,673	17,301

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY OF NOTICES ISSUED BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	R. W. Weir.	W. Smith.	C. Skelton.	J. McVay.	Total.
<i>Preliminary Notices were served on 326 Property Owners for</i>					
(A) Houses not kept in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	6	44	100	72	222
(B) Nuisances caused by—					
Overcrowded house .....	..	..	2	..	2
Drains choked or defective	1	13	8	12	34
W.c.'s defective .....	..	3	2	4	9
Scullery sinks defective ..	1	2	8	6	17
Rat infested premises	1	..	1	..	2
Refuse accumulations ....	..	1	2	2	5
Insanitary underground rain water cistern	1	1	1	..	3
Insanitary stables .....	..	..	1	..	1
Accumulation of stagnant water .....	..	..	2	1	3
Absence of proper water supply .....	..	..	1	..	1
W.c. accommodation insufficient.....	..	2	3	..	5
Ashbin accommodation insufficient.....	..	..	2	2	4
Yard paving defective	2	..	2	3	7
Minor defects	1	1	4	5	11
<i>Preliminary Notices were served on 35 Tenants for—</i>					
Dwellings overcrowded ..	..	..	..	..	..
Rooms dirty .....	..	..	..	1	1
Filthy yard, etc. ....	..	4	1	2	7
Throwing slop water over front area .....	..	1	..	..	1
Caravan occupied without water supply or w.c. accommodation ....	..	..	1	..	1
Drains or w.c. choked ..	1	3	..	..	4
Refuse accumulations ....	..	4	2	..	6
Keeping animals .....	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Statutory Notices : On Owners Under Public Health Acts</i>					
	..	..	..	3	3
<i>Statutory Notices : On Occupiers— Under Public Health Act, 1875.....</i>					

Apart from the service of formal and informal notices many nuisances are dealt with by verbal requests from the Sanitary Inspectors to occupiers and owners. Any structural improvements effected as a result are included in table 8 (page 41).

TABLE 8.—STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

NATURE OF WORK.	R. W. Weir.	W. Smith.	C. Skelton.	J. McVay.	Total.
Houses : closed or demolished*..	..	..	1	..	1
generally improved ..	28	95	139	102	364
Drains : provided .....	..	43	..	16	59
relaid .....	..	15	6	1	22
repaired	9	..	15	12	36
chambers, gulleys, traps, etc., provided or renewed .....	..	..	18	6	24
Yards and Areas : relaid	1	2	23	14	40
repaired	1	11	..	3	15
Ashpits : abolished	1	..	1	..	2
W.C.'s : newly provided (com- plete) .....	..	10	23	1	34
basins, cisterns, etc., replaced or repaired	7	4	17	6	34
Dustbins : provided (portable) ..	2	8	14	2	26
Baths : newly provided .....	..	7	..	..	7
Washups : of metal, replaced by stoneware .....	..	11	33	21	65
newly provided (com- plete)	2	35	..	2	39
traps, waste pipes, etc., provided or repaired	2	4	37	3	46
Rainwater cisterns (under- ground) : filled in	2	1	5	1	9
Wash-houses : provided or built	..	..	2	3	5
rebuilt or repaired	5	7	8	2	22
floors relaid or repaired ..	..	..	..	1	1
Out-buildings : provided, rebuilt or repaired	8	12	58	19	97
Stables : generally improved ..	..	1	7	..	8
Church Premises : Additional w.c. accommodation provided .....	..	1	..	..	1

* Exclusive of Clearance Areas (see page 42).

HOUSING.

At the end of 1934 there were, according to the Rate Books, 28,874 inhabited houses in South Shields. Of these, 10,359 are registered as decontrolled houses under Section 2 of the Rent, etc., Amendment Act, 1933.

New Houses.

During 1934, 321 self-contained houses and 156 flats were built in the Borough by private enterprise. 46 houses were built by the Council under the Housing Act, 1930, to replace houses demolished in the Clearance Areas, and in addition 108 houses were built by the Council for aged persons.

The houses built by private enterprise are situate at Marsden Road; Mortimer Road (Cauldwell area); St. Mary's Terrace (Tyne Dock); Tynedale Road and Readhead Road; Simonside (Newcastle Road); Central Gardens, Harton; Talbot Road; Ashley Road; Sunnyside estate; Wyngarth, Harton (Sunderland Road) and Coleridge Avenue.

The 46 new houses built for re-housing tenants from clearance areas are at West Harton (Green Lane); while the houses for aged persons were built at Quarry Lane and Cleadon ("The Lonnen") just beyond the Borough boundary.

Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses.

Progress with the abolition of unfit dwelling houses was retarded during the year by delays in the Council's building schemes. The delays were due to the difficulty in obtaining land for building.

It was not until the beginning of November, after an interval of fifteen months, that the new West Harton Estate was advanced sufficiently to admit tenants from condemned houses. By the end of the year, 45 of the new houses had been occupied. This allowed the clearance of Drake's Street Area to be completed and rehousing to begin from the extensive Holborn areas, regarding which a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in March, and the orders were confirmed with slight modifications in June and July.

Four other areas were represented to the Council during the year for clearance, namely, West Harton No. 1 and No. 2, Cornwallis Square and Edward Street, comprising 121 houses, 272 families and 1,032 persons. Preparations were being made for an Inquiry to be held early in 1935.

The activities of the special housing staff of three inspectors embraced the thorough inspection of 1,009 houses in unhealthy areas, comprising 3,063 families of 11,766 persons, and 24 individual unfit houses with 75 families of 327 persons. This means that up to the end of 1934 the dwellings of more than one-tenth of the inhabitants of the Borough have been inspected and generally considered unfit for habitation.

Parts are already being dealt with, namely, Holborn, Harton Colliery, Cornwallis Square and Edward Street as indicated.

The area known as Brunswick Street, with 28 houses and 9 other buildings, was also represented in 1934 as a clearance area. The Council, however, decided to deal with the houses individually on account of the large proportion of purely business premises. The owners of the dwelling houses were notified of a meeting of the Housing Committee, held on 3rd January, 1935, when all but three attended. Nineteen owners undertook not to use the houses for habitation conditionally upon the Council rehousing the people, in six other cases demolition orders were made and in three cases closing orders. This area contains 28 houses, 101 families and 366 persons and they will be rehoused as new accommodation becomes available.

Of the other areas inspected it is hoped to deal with the following in the near future :—Waterloo Vale, Wellington Street and one or two small areas, housing in all over 500 families.

Two extensive areas were surveyed in the High Shields district, one lying between Maxwell Street and Green Street and the other to the south of Laygate Lane and the west of Frederick Street. These houses are purely working class dwellings with many street corner shops. They were the product of busy industrial periods between 1840 and 1880. They were badly planned as small tenements, built in a hurry and with poor materials. They do not lend themselves to reconditioning. Meanwhile, disrepair can be dealt with only by patching in the hope that at some not distant time the areas can be dealt with thoroughly. This statement also applies to houses similarly constructed in the Tyne Dock district, *e.g.*, D'Arcy Street.

Three districts were scheduled under the Council's three-year plan as improvement areas, but on closer inspection I am of opinion that it may be necessary to deal with these also by clearance schemes. These districts are (1) one side of Bath Street, Alderson Street and one side of Ingham Street embracing the short side streets; (2) Catherine Street, from Ingham Place to Grace Street, and (3) part of Wilson Street and Pallister Street.

Winchester Street and district is an outstanding example of well-built self-contained houses degenerating into tenements. In some cases every room, from basement to attic, is let separately as a dwelling and usually at excessive rents and often overcrowded. The houses lend themselves to alteration for small families, but not in this haphazard fashion. The cause of this degeneration is the continued shortage of small tenements to meet the needs of poor people.

Slum clearance is sometimes blamed for this state of affairs, but it must be remembered that for every old tenement demolished a new house has been built to accommodate a family. Unfortunately, single persons are not provided for and they and many elderly couples are obliged to exchange into tenements in the older parts of the town. Even then they are better off than in the condemned areas and the families they displace, sometimes overcrowded, get the new houses with increased accommodation. No exchanges have been made from condemned houses with inhabitants of Winchester Street and district.

On the other hand five families have been displaced during the year from unfit cellars which were built up, and two unfit rooms were demolished. Further action in this area will be taken when rehousing accommodation is available.

Altogether during the year 81 families of 311 persons were displaced under the powers of the Housing Acts and 11 families of 48 persons were displaced by owners agreeing to demolish houses or close parts without applying the powers of the Acts.

The following table shows the state of rehousing and displacements of families up to the end of December, 1934, under the Housing Act, 1930.

AREAS.	Houses.	Families	PERSONS.		
			At Count.	Dis-placed.	Housed.
Thames Street	106	448	1,735	1,818	2,006
Mitre Street	43	194	698	721	812
Drake's Street	14	53	253	262	248
Laygate Square .....	..	9	25	32	34
Holborn .....	..	16	72	72	29
Individual unfit houses or tenements .....	..	155	..	691	650
Total .....	..	875	2,783	3,596	3,779

Houses built in Flats under 1930 Act (22 Flats to the Acre) in 1932 and 1933 are shown as under :—

ESTATE.	Type A2.	Type A3.	Type A4.	Total No. of Flats.
Stanley Terrace	32	36	..	68
Dean Road	104	108	20	232
Tyne Dock .....	..	10	2	12
Egerton Road	4	74	18	96
Farnham Road	100	102	14	216
Green Lane	92	28	..	120
Total	332	358	54	744

Housing Estates in Progress at the end of December, 1934, (16 houses to the Acre).

Estates.	Type A.1.	Type A.2.	Type A.3.	Type A.4.	Total Houses.
West Harton (1) .....	..	55	185	16	256
do. (2) .....	..	19	64	3	86
Wenlock Road .....	..	30	111	7	148
Richardson Terrace	20	10	24	2	56
Prince Edward Road East ..	..	200	539	49	788
Total	20	314	923	77	1,334

The weekly rents for these houses for 1935 have been fixed at :—

	Rent.	Rates.	Water.	Total.
A. 2	3/11	3/-	9d.	7/8
A. 3.	4/10	3/3	10d.	8/11
A. 4	4/10	3/6	11d.	9/3

Aged Persons Houses.

260 houses for aged persons had been completed at the end of 1934, as under :—

Green Lane	1933	72
West Park	1933	46
Quarry Lane	1934	142

Disinfestation.

Before a tenant of a condemned house is allowed into a new Council house, furniture must be freed from bed bugs. This disinfestation is done by the tenant with the co-operation of the Housing Inspectors. Where necessary a quantity of kerosene soft

soap emulsion is given and a hand sprayer lent to the tenant. Every tenant is given a printed sheet of advice on the control of bugs. It is wonderful how effective the simple methods are, backed up by hot water and supervision. The people are also encouraged to burn old picture frames and other articles of little value, and to take with them into the new houses as little wood-work as possible. The tenants affected vie one with another in ridding their wire mattresses, desk beds, etc., so that when their turn comes for a new house the keys will not be withheld. There have been extremely few cases where bugs have been transferred to new houses.

Repair of Houses.

368 defective dwelling houses were rendered fit for habitation during the year as a result of action taken by the Housing and Sanitary Inspectors.

Rent Acts.

One application was made for a certificate under the Rent, etc., Restriction Acts. This was granted.

Administration.

The work of the Housing Inspectors is summarised in the following statistics, which do not include inspection and action regarding Clearance Areas.

1.—*Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,333
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	6,569
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	24
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	142
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
	(71 tenements)	
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	378*

2.—*Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	364*
--	------

3.—*Action under statutory powers during the year :—*

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | .. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | .. |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | .. |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | 4 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | .. |

C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 3 |

D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | .. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 1 |

* Drainage defects and external nuisances excluded.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

During the year four routine veterinary inspections of milch cows were carried out by the Veterinary Inspector at the eight farms within the Borough. The number of animals inspected was 93, 97, 93 and 86 respectively. One farm closed down during the latter part of the year thus accounting for the smaller number of animals examined at the last inspection. The farm buildings are to be demolished.

The general condition of the herds was good. Three notifications were received under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The animals were removed from the herds and slaughtered. One was found to be in an advanced stage and the remaining two not advanced. The amount of compensation paid in each case was £4 10s. 0d., £12 0s. 0d. and £9 0s. 0d., respectively.

Thirty-five samples of milk were taken and sent for biological examination. Twenty-nine of these were taken at farms within the borough, three from producer-retailers whose premises are just outside the borough, and three from supplies delivered at elementary schools. No tubercle bacilli were found in any sample.

Eighteen further samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Ten of these were taken at the producer's premises, four at retailer's premises and four from producer-retailers and other retailers on milk rounds. The results of the examination of the samples were supplied to the respective dealers and where necessary they were requested to take steps to improve their methods of production, especially in the matter of the cleansing of the byres and cows prior to milking. Seven of the samples taken in the early morning at local farms were found to be high in the total micro-organisms and B.Coli content. One of these producers has since closed down and in the case of another sample the dairyman changed his source of supply.

The results of the examinations are as follows :—

Sample Number.	Total number of micro-organisms per 1 cubic centimetre.	Coliform Content.				Grade of milk.
		1 c.c.	.1 c.c.	.01 c.c.	.001 c.c.	
1	117,000	+	+	+	—	....
2	70,000	+	+	+	—	....
3	13,000	+	—	—	—	....
4	11,500	—	—	—	—	“ A ”
5	910	—	—	—	—	“ A. ” (T.T.).
6	1,110	+	—	—	—	“ Certified ”
7	30,700	+	+	+	+	“ A. ”
8	294,000	—	—	—	—	....
9	90,000	—	—	—	—	....
10	59,000	—	—	—	—	....
11	49,200	+	+	—	—	....
12	186,000	+	+	+	—	....
13	132,000	+	+	—	—	....
14	350,000	+	+	+	+	....
15	Uncountable	+	+	+	—	....
16	2,104,000	+	+	+	—	....
17	Uncountable	+	+	+	+	....
18	1,408,000	+	+	+	—	....

Cowsheds, Dairies, etc.

Alterations and repairs have been carried out at two farms to a cowshed and a dairy respectively.

One small dairy was fitted up for the retail milk trade.

Registration of milk vendors and premises.

The number of milk vendors on the register on 31st December, 1934, was as follows :—

	<i>Loose Milk.</i>	<i>Bottled Milk.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Registered December 31st, 1933	122	141	263
Number registered during 1934	3	5	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	125	146	271
<i>Less</i> struck off register during 1934 ..	22	38	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	103	108	211
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Five are registered as wholesale dealers.

Seven are producer-retailers whose premises are within the Borough and six producer retailers from outside of the Borough boundaries.

During the year proceedings were taken against two persons for contravention of the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, particulars of which are as follows :—

	<i>Fine.</i>
(1.)	
Carrying on the trade of a dairyman and not being a registered person	2/6
Failing to mark a can containing skimmed milk in large and legible type.....	2/6
Failing to keep a milk vehicle at all times clean.....	2/6
Total	7/6
(2.)	<i>Fine.</i>
Failing to mark two cans containing skimmed milk in large and legible type	10/-

Bottled Milk.

The new regulations and conditions adopted by the Town Council relating to the sale and storage of bottled milk have had the effect of reducing the number of registrations granted during the year.

Applicants for registration are now required to give an undertaking that they will not stock certain articles and will comply with the conditions regarding the storage of bottled milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Ten dealer's licences were granted to five dairymen under the above-mentioned Order. This is an increase on the previous year of two licences and one dairyman.

	<i>To bottle and sell.</i>	<i>To sell only.</i>	<i>Supple- mentary licence.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
" Certified " Milk .....	..	2	1	3
Grade " A " (T.T.)	1	1	..	2
Grade " A "	2	2	..	4
To Pasteurise	1	..	..	1
Totals	4	5	1	10

There are no licensed producers of graded milk within the borough.

Meat Inspection at the Abattoir.

There are no private slaughter houses in the borough ; all slaughtering of animals for food must be carried out at the Abattoir.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the past eight years :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Beasts ..	2,752	2,278	2,019	2,325	2,408	2,503	2,374	2,363
Calves ..	349	390	332	387	228	108	158	329
Sheep ..	26,743	29,340	25,503	25,036	29,219	40,071	35,680	32,395
Pigs	6,192	7,230	5,638	4,886	6,124	8,410	6,958	6,646
Totals ..	36,036	39,238	33,492	32,634	37,979	51,092	45,170	41,733

Food Condemned.

The following are particulars of the food condemned and destroyed during the year :—

AT THE ABATTOIR :—

On account of Tuberculosis :—

	Cows.	Heifers.	Bullocks.	Bulls.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Whole carcase and offal	8	1	3	2 (1 stirk)	..	6	20
Parts and organs condemned ..	98	58	40	4	2	209	411
Total animals affected	106	59	43	6	2	215	431

Parts and organs condemned on account of Tuberculosis :—

	Cows.	Heifers.	Bullocks.	Bulls.	Calves.	Pigs.
Fore quarters ..	6	2	3	..	..	..
Hindquarters ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Heads	20	13	7	3	..	90
Lungs	86	42	35	3	1	28
Livers	3	1	4	..	1	19
Tripes	4	..	..	..	..	128
Fats and guts ..	11	6	3	..	..	..
Udders	2	..	..	..	..	..

Total weight : Beef 11,175 lbs.
Pork 2,005 lbs.

Total 13,180 lbs.

For other diseases and conditions :—

BEASTS :—	<i>Cirrhosis.</i>	<i>Abscesses.</i>	<i>Para-</i> <i>sites.</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i> <i>and</i> <i>pleurisy.</i>
Livers ..	20	8	3	..
Lungs ..	..	12	13	4

CALVES :—Whole carcase and offal (found dead)—1. (34 lbs).

SHEEP :—	<i>Found</i> <i>dead.</i>	<i>Dropsy</i> <i>and</i> <i>Emacia-</i> <i>tion.</i>	<i>Gangrene.</i>	<i>Pyæmia.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Whole carcasses	10	8	1	1	20	846
Livers—Flukes	.. 25.					

PIGS :—

Whole	<i>Found</i> <i>Dead.</i>	<i>Jaundice.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>	<i>Fevered.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcasses	1	1	1	1	4	331

	<i>Cirrhosis.</i>	<i>Parasitic</i> <i>Cysts.</i>	<i>Pneumonia.</i>
Livers ..	4	6	..
Lungs ..	..	1	3
Tripes ..	..	1	..

Total weight in lbs 1,211

During the year 1933 a number of emaciated cows were brought to the Abattoir for slaughter : in every case the carcase and offal were found to be tuberculous and were condemned.

It was suspected that the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, were being evaded and inquiries were made through the butchers and carrier's record books.

This information together with a report on the condition of each carcase was forwarded to the County Veterinary Officer who conducted further inquiries into each case.

It was then found that some very undesirable transactions were being carried on ; animals which were apparently intended for the knackers yard were being sold to butchers.

A certain line of action was decided upon ; and in the early part of 1934, two animals were brought to the Abattoir. These animals were examined by the Borough Veterinary Officer before slaughter and in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, were slaughtered and a report on the condition of the carcase was forwarded to the County Veterinary Officer.

As a result of the information action was taken by the County authorities against a farmer, a cattle dealer and a butcher. The farmer was fined £20 and costs. The case against the dealer was dismissed and the case against the butcher was dismissed with costs, he having been already fined £25 for the same offence at the County Borough court.

This action has effectively stopped this class of animal being brought to the slaughterhouse.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.—The Act came into force on 1st January, 1934.

142 Slaughtermen's licences were granted during the year.

The electrical method of stunning pigs was adopted and an apparatus known as the " Electrolethaller " with two sets of tongs was fitted up in the pig slaughter hall during January, 1934.

OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIR.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned on account of decomposition or unsoundness :—

		<i>lbs.</i>
Beef, English		225
„ Imported (chilled and frozen)		192
„ Sausage meat		27
„ Sausage		27
Veal, whole carcase	1	50
Mutton	3 lots	83
Pork	1 lot	3
Black pudding		3½
Bacon (Imported)		3½
Fish (Sole)		1
Cauliflowers	60	
Oranges	212	
Lemons	24	
Tomatoes		1
Apples		2
Chestnuts		149
Total		<u>767</u>

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned :—

Beef, mutton, pork, fish and fruit, 15,158 lbs.

Tinned and Bottled foodstuffs condemned :—

Milk (Full cream and skimmed)	2,052	Apples	4
Cream	37	Pears	138
Corned beef	166	Oranges	29
Lunch tongue, etc.	62	Grape fruit	44
Luncheon meat	7	Peaches	77
Jellied veal	11	Apricots	19
Spiced ham	7	Plums	72
Salmon	138	Fruit salad	44
Sardines, brisling and sild	53	Loganberries	159
Anchovy, potted	1	Raspberries	76
Lobster	12	Strawberries	4
Crab	11	Pineapple	416
Crayfish	17	Tomatoes	504
Prawns	4	Peas	92
Meat paste (various)	79	Beans	62
Fish paste (various)	48	Sausage and beans ..	2
Soups (various)	4	Spaghetti	1

During the year one trader was proceeded against for exposing for sale a quantity of unsound chestnuts and was fined £3.

Food Premises.

The following is a summary of visits paid by the Food Inspector to the various premises under his supervision. Visits are also made by the Sanitary and Shops Inspectors.

	No. of premises at end of year.	No. of Visits.
†Butchers and Pork Butchers shops.....	147	120
Wholesale meat shops	4	66
Fish shops	28 & 2 stalls	25
Fried fish shops	73	9
Fish curing places	1	2
**Dairies and milk shops	211	217
Cowsheds	7	51
‡Ice Cream shops	80 approx.	2
Bakehouses (Factories and Workshops)	68	9
*Triperies	3	64
*Gutscraping places.....	2	46
Market Place (public)	1	77
Slaughterhouse (public)	1	307
§Piggeries	33	..
Other visits, sampling, etc. ....	..	484
	..	1,479

† Excludes stalls in Market Place (average 9).

** Includes premises where bottled milk is sold.

‡ Number varies considerably—does not include stalls on beach during the summer.

* Inclusive of one tripe-preparer and two gutscrapers who occupy premises at the Abattoir.

§ Regular visits to piggeries are made by a police officer in the course of his duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

Ice Cream.

In the Corporation Bill now before Parliament power is being sought to enable the Town Council to make better provision for supervision and control of the premises of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The total number of samples taken under the Act during the year and sent to the Public Analyst was 221 of which 186 were taken informally.

The following is a summary of the samples, results of analyses and action taken.

MILK.

103 samples were taken, 70 of which were informal.

84 samples were genuine.

19 samples were deficient as under :—

(1)	3.3	per cent. in milk fat.	(10)	3.2	per cent. in non-fatty solids.
(2)	6.6	„ „	(11)	4.1	„ „
(3)	6.6	„ „	(12)	4.2	„ „
					(separated milk.)
(4)	8.3	„ „	(13)	5.6	„ in non-fatty solids.
(5)	10.0	„ „	(14)	6.3	„ „
(6)	13.3	„ „	(15)	7.6	„ „
(7)	16.6	„ „	(16)	8.0	„ „
(8)	18.3	„ „	(17)	10.0	„ „
(9)	1.7	„ in non-fatty solids.	(18)	17.6	„ „
			(19)	18.4	„ „

Thirteen of these samples were taken informally and six were statutory. Nos. (3), (5), and (8) were “ Appeal to Cow ” samples following Nos. (2) and (4) taken from the mixed milk shortly after the morning milking. The producer was informed of the results of the analysis and requested to take steps to remedy the deficiency. Two cows out of three were sold.

No. (1) was followed up by a further sample which was certified as genuine.

No. (9) was followed up by taking a statutory sample No. (6). The retailer was cautioned. Proceedings against the vendor could not be taken owing to the illness of the sampling officer. The vendor of sample No. (13) was also cautioned.

The retailer of informal sample No. (7) gave up the sale of milk.

Informal samples Nos. (17) and (19) taken at two elementary schools were not followed up as the Education Authority ceased to obtain milk from the vendor soon after the samples were taken.

Informal sample No. (10) also taken at a school was followed up by taking a statutory sample No. (16) on delivery at the school. This was immediately followed by a formal request from the dairyman to take a sample on delivery at the railway station. A sample (No. 14) was accordingly taken and was certified to be deficient in

non-fatty solids to the extent of 6.3 per cent. Proceedings were taken against both the dairyman and the producers. The case against the former who pleaded his warranty was dismissed and the producers were fined 5/-.

Proceedings were taken against the vendors of samples Nos. (11), (15) and (18) and a fine of 10/- was imposed in each case.

No. (12) a sample of separated milk was followed up by taking a statutory sample which was certified to be genuine.

One sample of " Certified " milk and two of " Grade A. (T.T.) " were all certified to be genuine.

Sixty-three samples of milk were taken at retailers' shops, 16 from street vendors, 19 at elementary schools, 4 on delivery at the railway station and 1 at an institution.

DRIED MILK.

One sample of dried milk was purchased at a general dealer's shop and submitted for analysis, the result being as follows :—

	<i>Fats.</i>	<i>Pro- teids.</i>	<i>Milk Sugar.</i>	<i>Water.</i>	<i>Ash.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
A.	27.00	22.84	38.14	6.48	5.54	100.00

The storage of bulk supplies of dried milk in general dealers' shops is very undesirable, having regard to the wide range and varied nature of the stock kept by these traders.

CHEESE.

Five samples were taken, four of which were genuine and one of Cheshire cheese which was deficient in fat to the extent of 15.3 per cent. of the minimal quantity (45 per cent.).

RAISINS AND SULTANAS.

Five samples of Raisins were free from preservatives and two each contained 60 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.

Four samples of Sultanas were free from preservative and one contained 40 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.

JAM.

One sample of Strawberry Jam (lower fruit standard) was found to contain sulphur dioxide, 20 parts per million.

SAUSAGE.

One sample of beef sausage contained 240 parts per million sulphur dioxide.

Ten samples of the following articles were taken, all of which were genuine and free from preservative :—

Currants, 8 ; Cherry marmalade, 1 ; Preserved Ginger, 2 ; Eucalyptus gums, 1 ; Dessicated coconut, 1 ; Prunes, 1 ; Tomato paste, 1 ; Veal, Ham and Egg, 1 ; Pressed Pork, 1 ; Pressed Brisket, 1.

IODINE.

Two informal samples were purchased at a stall in the Market Place.

SOLUTION OF IODINE.—The Public Analyst in his report states that the solution of Iodine “ is very weak and is not pharmacopœial.”

PHENOLATED SOLUTION OF IODINE.—This sample was too small to permit of proof of the presence of phenol and was an even more dilute solution of Iodine than the previous sample.

Owing to the stock having been sold, further samples were unobtainable.

OTHER SAMPLES.

Seventy-five samples of the following substances were also taken, all of which were genuine,.

Butter, 21 ; Margarine, 2 ; Lard, 7 ; Tea, 1 ; Cocoa, 2 ; Coffee and Chicory, (62 per cent. Chicory), 1 ; Extract of Coffee with Chicory, 1 ; Rum, Coffee and Chicory Extract, 1 ; Condensed milk, 1 ; Flour, 2 ; Self raising flour, 1 ; Rice, 1 ; Ground rice, 1 ; Tapioca, 2 ; Semolina, 1 ; Lemon curd, 1 ; Honey, 2 ; Curry powder, 2 ; Baking powder, 1 ; Mixed spice, 2 ; Ground cinnamon, 1 ; Ground Nutmeg, 1 ; Olive Oil, 3 ; Castor Oil, 1 ; Camphorated oil, 1 ; Seidlitz powders, 1 ; Compound liquorice powder, 3 ; Cream of tartar, 1 ; Tartaric acid, 2 ; Boracic acid, 1 ; Citric acid, 1 ; Calcined magnesia, 1 ; Vinegar, 1 ; Rum, 1 ; Whiskey, 3.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

No samples were taken.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Numerous visits have been made and the attention of traders has been drawn to contraventions of the provisions of the act in failing to mark fruit when exposed for sale.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS 1928 and 1931.

Several instances of using fruit and egg cases for other similar articles without destroying the National Mark labels were noted and the traders were cautioned.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Three informal samples of fertilisers were taken and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst :

Nitrate of soda, 1 ; Neutral sulphate of ammonia, 1 ; Basic slag, 1.

The samples were genuine and agreed within the limits of variation with the statement, except that the amount of nitrogen was incorrect on the sample of sulphate of ammonia owing to the label containing the statutory statement being damaged.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 to 1927.

Prosecutions under the above mentioned Act were instituted in respect of offences against the following Orders :—

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

One offence : failing to notify possession of a tuberculous cow. Fined £25.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS) ORDER, 1925.

Four offences : Failing to keep a proper record of animals moved.

Three persons were fined, two 20/- each and one 40/-.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1931.

One offence : Failing to keep a proper record of stock carried in road vehicle ; Fine 20/-.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER, 1922.

One offence : Movement of Swine without a licence; Cautioned.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

There were no alterations during 1934 in the list of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Notification Acts and Regulations.

Prevalence.

With the exception of scarlet fever and pneumonia, the incidence of infectious disease has been low.

There was an increase in the number of cases of erysipelas and diphtheria.

The following table shows the number of cases of acute infectious diseases notified during each of the past eleven years :—

Disease.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox	1	10	392	960	890	281	7	..	5	..	..
Chickenpox .....	..	..	791	586	1394	653	670	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	734	409	130	216	174	164	116	124	57	119	496
Diphtheria	68	54	47	73	51	62	45	19	26	24	45
Enteric fever	12	11	10	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	2
Continued fever .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Malaria	1	1	3	2	2	2	..	3	4	1	3
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	31	16	6	1
Polio-myelitis.....	3	2	3	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	3
Polio-encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Encephalitis lethargica..	9	2	6	6	4	..	2	1	2	3	1
Pneumonia : primary ..	423	471	380	617	590	586	345	532	479	426	406
Pneumonia : influenzal	108	32	34	79	33	78	10	30	25	23	16
Puerperal fever	5	4	7	4	5	11	5	1	3	2	6
Puerperal pyrexia ....	..	..	1	6	8	7	11	8	13	11	7
Erysipelas	25	36	30	31	47	55	57	41	41	58	83
Ophthalmia neonatorum	19	27	23	20	14	14	14	7	6	10	7

The age-incidence of the cases notified during 1934, the number which occurred in each ward of the town, the number removed to hospital, and the deaths from each disease will be found in table 9, page 69.

There were no cases of smallpox, dysentery, continued fever, relapsing fever, cholera, plague, polio-encephalitis or typhus fever reported during the year.

The attack-rate per 1,000 population for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales as compared with South Shields is as under :—

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>South Shields.</i>
Smallpox	0.004	..
Scarlet fever	3.76	4.40
Diphtheria	1.70	0.40
Enteric fever	0.03	0.02
Puerperal fever	0.06	0.05
Puerperal pyrexia	0.15	0.06
Erysipelas	0.51	0.74
Pneumonia	1.27	3.74

If stated as a rate per 1,000 total births the case rate for puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia was as under :—

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>South Shields.</i>
Puerperal fever	4.0	2.9
Puerperal pyrexia	9.6	3.3

Seasonal Incidence.

The following table shows the number of cases notified in each month of the year, 1934 :—

DISEASE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	36	55	44	53	60	45	32	33	33	42	40	23	496
Diphtheria	3	3	3	1	..	4	3	9	4	7	3	5	45
Enteric fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polio-myelitis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Primary pneumonia	98	32	46	37	37	33	18	11	24	17	27	26	406
Influenzal pneumonia .....	..	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	16
Puerperal fever .....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	6
Puerperal pyrexia .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	7
Erysipelas	7	7	16	9	8	3	6	3	5	6	8	5	83
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	147	100	123	104	108	88	59	57	69	75	82	64	1076

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

During the year ended 30th September, 1934, 391 primary vaccinations were performed by the Public Vaccinators, including 366 children under a year old, and 21 persons were re-vaccinated by them.

Of the 1,962 births registered in 1933, 726 infants (37 per cent.) were successfully vaccinated by the 31st January, 1935. In 1,023 cases (52 per cent.) there was conscientious objection to vaccination on the part of the parents. In 7 cases vaccination was unsuccessful through insusceptibility; 121 children died unvaccinated; in 28 cases vaccination was postponed on medical grounds; 10 children removed to other districts; 47 could not be traced, and none remained unaccounted for. It was not necessary to take proceedings before the magistrates during the year for defaults under the Vaccination Acts or Order.

Since the outbreak of smallpox during the years 1925—9, the number of children vaccinated has steadily decreased. Of the total births only 37 per cent. were vaccinated in 1933, the latest year for which statistics are available. While there is no doubt that successful vaccination will prevent small-pox it is questionable if our present system of infantile vaccination is worth while or is the best for the purpose. In my judgment the time has come when the system should be reviewed and the question of discontinuing infantile vaccination seriously considered. In the event of an epidemic of major smallpox, recourse could still be had to vaccination as a means of protection.

SCARLET FEVER.

496 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year as compared with 119 in 1933 and 57 in 1932. This represents the largest number of notifications since 1924. There were three deaths, two of which were due to the complication of pneumonia. 402 or 81 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital. There were 36 secondary cases in 29 homes and 21 "return" cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring within 10 days in a household to which a case had been discharged. The primary cases from whom the return cases developed had been isolated in hospital for periods varying from 18 to 67 days. Other cases occurred at long intervals up to 43 days after the discharge of the primary case from hospital and in some cases a mild unrecognised case was the cause. Among the secondary cases two occurred 17 and 24 days after the onset of the primary case.

DIPHTHERIA.

45 cases of diphtheria were reported during the year, in 40 different houses. The cases occurred mainly in the last four months of the year. 37 were removed to the fever hospital and one was sent to Harton Hospital but died on admission. In addition one was transferred to the Jarrow Isolation Hospital. Six cases were treated at home. There were 8 deaths : five occurred in the Deans Hospital, one at Harton Hospital and two at home, one of whom died before notification was received. The case mortality was 18 per cent. Five of the cases were secondary to another case in the same household.

204,000 units of antitoxin were supplied to doctors for the treatment of cases or suspected cases at home.

ENTERIC FEVER.

For the first time in six years there were two cases of enteric fever in the Borough. Both patients were nurses at Harton Hospital. A third case, also a nurse, was notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed. After exhaustive enquiries and examination even of the sewage and soil around the drains, the origin of the disease still remains undiscovered. No other cases or cases of similar gastro-intestinal disorder occurred in the Hospital. Both cases were removed to the Deans Hospital; one recovered but the second died early in 1935.

PNEUMONIA.

406 cases of primary pneumonia and 16 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified. Apart from the year 1930, this is the smallest number of cases for several years. The attack rate is still considerably above that for the country generally. The rate for South Shields was 3.74 per 1,000 of the population while for England and Wales it was 1.27 per 1,000. Notification of the disease is well carried out, very few deaths (12) having occurred among patients who had not been notified.

There were 105 deaths from pneumonia, as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Broncho-pneumonia	29	6	35
Lobar pneumonia	13	11	24
Pneumonia, not defined . .	20	16	36
Influenzal pneumonia	7	3	10

206 pneumonia jackets were made and supplied to patients at the request of the doctor attending. 27 cases were admitted to Harton Hospital.

The Health Visitors paid 526 visits to the homes of 360 notified cases. 12 cases were referred to the South Shields and District Nursing Association whose nurses paid 208 visits at the cost of the Council.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One case only was notified during the year, a girl of five years. She was admitted to Harton Hospital and recovered.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case was notified, a girl of 19 years. She was admitted to the Deans Hospital and recovered. Three deaths occurred from encephalitis lethargica among chronic cases, one of many years standing. All were men aged 19, 28 and 63 years respectively.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases were notified, two boys of 3 and 11 years and a girl of 18 months. The boys died in Harton Hospital and the girl is still alive. In addition a South Shields patient, a girl of 19, in a mental hospital, died from polio-encephalitis.

OTHER DISEASES.

Three cases of malaria were notified—all were infected abroad. One case died in Harton Hospital from the malignant tertian type of the disease.

83 cases of erysipelas were notified, 9 of whom were notified from Harton Hospital among non-residents. This is the largest number of cases of erysipelas occurring in South Shields since 1909. There were 3 deaths from the disease.

Six cases of puerperal fever, seven of puerperal pyrexia and 7 of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified. These are referred to in the section of this report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Measles was prevalent from the end of February to the middle of July. Information was received of 1,194 cases to whom the Health Visitors paid 1,298 visits. This represents a considerable increase of cases when compared with the numbers ascertained in 1933. There were 15 deaths (4 males and 11 females): a death rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of the population. Five deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, six in the second and two in each of the third and fourth quarters. One case was referred to the Nursing Association and two patients were treated in the Deans Hospital. The disease appeared to be milder and with fewer complications than in the previous year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Although more prevalent than in 1933, the incidence of whooping cough was comparatively low. There were 308 cases during the year and the Health Visitors paid 330 visits to the homes of the patients. 10 deaths occurred (5 males, 5 females), one in the first quarter, two in the second, three in the third and four in the fourth. The death rate from the disease was 0.09 per 1,000 of the population.

CHICKENPOX.

The incidence of chickenpox was lower than in 1933. 325 cases were ascertained and the Health Visitors paid 352 visits to the homes of the patients.

MUMPS.

There were only 140 cases of mumps reported to the Health Department. The Health Visitors paid 150 visits in connection with these patients.

ENTERITIS.

There were fewer deaths from enteritis than in 1933. 17 occurred in children under 2 years—10 males and 7 females. Two occurred in the first quarter of the year, three in the second, seven in the third, and five in the fourth. Some of the deaths were probably not due to the epidemic form of the disease.

The death rate from enteritis was 8.4 per 1,000 births (or 0.15 per 1,000 of the population) as compared with 7.4 per 1,000 births in the 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns of England and Wales.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

ACCOMMODATION.

The accommodation for cases of infectious diseases on the recognised standard of floor space is 38 beds. In times of epidemic the accommodation is inadequate for the needs of the borough although it is ample in inter-epidemic periods.

The hospital has served its purpose for the past 50 years, but the question of isolation hospital accommodation will require to be reconsidered with a view to bringing the accommodation up to a standard more commensurate with the requirements of the borough.

On account of the increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, arrangements were made with the South Shields Rural District Council to receive South Shields cases on payment of a retaining fee and maintenance charges. Three cases were sent to the hospital at Boldon under that arrangement.

The following table shows the number of cases treated during the year.

Notified Diseases.	Remain- ing in on 31st Dec., 1933.	Ad- mitted during 1934.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing in on 31st Dec., 1934.
Scarlet fever	24	403*	409†	2†	16
Enteric fever .....	..	2	..	..	2
Diphtheria	2	37†	29†	6	4
Encephalitis lethargica....	..	1	1	..	..
Suspected scarlet fever....	..	1	1	..	..
„ diphtheria .....	..	3	3	..	..
„ enteric fever ..	..	1	..	..	1
German measles .....	..	2	2	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	1	1	..	..
Total	26	451	446	8	23

* Inclusive of two in Boldon Isolation Hospital and one case belonging to Jarrow.

† Inclusive of one in Boldon Isolation Hospital.

The average daily number of cases under treatment in hospital is shown below.

Notified Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
Scarlet fever	29	45	49	45	48	39	30	24	31	32	34	21	36
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	3	4	8	6	3	3
Others	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	0	..	1	1
Totals ..	31	47	49	46	49	43	33	28	37	40	40	26	41

SCARLET FEVER.

403 cases of scarlet fever were admitted to the hospital. Of these, 12 were re-diagnosed as being cases of German measles. One case of suspected scarlet fever was admitted but proved to be a case of German measles. Eight of the cases had complications : two with German measles, 3 with measles, 2 with pneumonia and one with chickenpox. There were 3 deaths, two in the Deans Hospital and one in the Boldon Hospital. One of the fatal cases was originally notified as diphtheria but proved to be a case of scarlet fever. The average duration of stay in the hospital, exclusive of the fatal cases, was 31 days.

The disease presented certain peculiarities ; at least three different types were observed, the classical type preponderating. A second type had the well-known rash but the throat and tongue were atypical. Another type, in which the rash appeared to be more raised, had an atypical onset and prodromal symptoms. All types were subject to otitis and rhinitis and some of the less typical as well as the typical had definite mastoid symptoms. All cases appeared to be prone to adenitis and many were subject to septic conditions such as onychia and boils, onychia being at times particularly troublesome. There were few cases of nephritis and rheumatism, and only one case of endocarditis.

A typical attack did not appear to protect against what is described as the third type. Three cases developed the milder types after 14—18 days in hospital. Desquamation occurred in all varieties but was most marked in the classical type. Anti-scarlatina serum was used in the more severe cases and in those cases the period of desquamation appeared to be of shorter duration but they were as prone to ear and gland complications as those who were not given serum.

DIPHTHERIA.

37 cases of diphtheria were admitted to hospital, including one case admitted to the Boldon Isolation Hospital. The average duration of stay in hospital was 29 days, exclusive of the fatal cases. Three cases were re-diagnosed as follicular tonsillitis, one as scarlet fever (referred to above) and one was complicated with scarlet fever and chickenpox. Three cases of suspected diphtheria were also admitted : these proved to be cases of severe follicular tonsillitis.

There were six deaths, including the re-diagnosed case, one after two days in hospital, 2 after 6 days, one after 9 days, one after 20 days and one after 27 days.

On the whole the type of the disease was mild ; there were few complications except for seven cases of paralysis. It is unfortunate, however, that cases of diphtheria are not received earlier in the course of the illness. It is rare to have a case admitted earlier than the third or fourth day.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were admitted ; one was discharged after 44 days treatment and the other unfortunately died early in 1935. Both patients presented the classical signs and symptoms and bacteriological findings. In addition one suspected case was admitted but the condition proved to be other than a disease of the typhoid-paratyphoid group.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case was admitted, a girl of 19 years, in the third week of the disease. She was treated with a modification of the treatment suggested by Professor von Economo and recovered but with some restriction of vision.

OTHER DISEASES.

Two cases of German measles and one case of erysipelas were admitted : they all recovered.

TABLE 9.—CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SOUTH SHIELDS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

[illegible]

* Including inward transferable deaths and cases not previously notified, but excluding outward transfers.

† Non-residents of the Borough and permanent inmates of Institutions. Other cases admitted to the Institutions have been distributed in the wards according to their previous home address in the Borough.

‡ Reference to notification of tuberculosis is made on page 72.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The following table shows in detail the work carried out during the year in the Municipal Laboratory at Stanhope Road Clinic premises.

<i>Nature of Examination.</i>	
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	574
Sputum, etc., for tubercle bacilli	801
Blood for Widal re-action	10
Faeces for typhoid bacilli	13
Pus for gonococci, etc.	19
Urine for chemical and microscopical examination	37
Water from Public Baths	13
Cerebro-spinal fluid.....	28
Milk for B. coli	2

In addition to the preparation of media, vaccines, stains and reagents carried out in the laboratory, certain examinations cognate to the work were made at the Venereal Diseases clinic, and specimens were sent from the clinic to the College of Medicine, Newcastle, for examination. The details are shown on page 90.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were no changes in the staff of the Tuberculosis Scheme during 1934.

No action was taken under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the compulsory removal of an infectious tuberculous person to hospital, or under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to tuberculous persons engaged in the milk trade.

On account of the number of medical and other cases in Harton Hospital, all the accommodation which had been allocated for the treatment of tuberculosis could not be used.

At the end of the year, 48 of the 50 houses which had been allocated for tuberculous families, consisting of 137 adults and 124 children, were in occupation. The cost to the Health Committee for this service for the calendar year amounted to £511.

Incidence of Tuberculosis.

Number of South Shields residents on tuberculosis notification register on 1st January, 1934.....	1,124
Cases notified during 1934.....	348
Non-notified fatal cases	19
Posthumous notifications	18
Inward transfers .....	..
Cases re-admitted to register (returned from other districts, etc.)	25
Cases removed from register during 1934	422

Total number of South Shields residents on register on 31st December, 1934 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	303	216	519
Non-pulmonary	275	279	554
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	578	495	1,073
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The reasons for removal from the register were :—

Died from tuberculosis or other disease	168
Left the town	53
Two years untraced	9
Three years free (non-pulmonary)	64
Five years free (pulmonary)	68
Wrong diagnosis or withdrawal of notification	60

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis in the different wards of the Borough during 1934 :

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Shields	15	Westoe	17
Beacon	20	Deans	31
St. Hilda	20	Tyne Dock	32
Hadrian	28	Simonside	17
Holborn	40	West Park	16
Laygate.....	30	Harton	28
Victoria	26	Unknown	4
Bents	29		
Rekendyke	32	Total	385

Notification.

During 1934, 348 new cases were notified to the Health Department. Of these 237 (118 males and 119 females) were tuberculosis of the lungs and 111 tuberculosis of other organs (62 males and 49 females) as compared with 338 cases in 1933. This represents an increase of 5 in the pulmonary cases and 5 in the non-pulmonary.

There were also 18 fatal cases in respect of whom no notification was received until after death and 19 fatal cases were not notified. Of the 37 non-notified cases, 14 were tuberculous meningitis, 7 tuberculosis of the bowels, one of the spine and the remainder were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 4 of which were Arabs. The total un-notified cases represent 19 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculosis as compared with 22 per cent. during 1933. Explanation was asked for from doctors in respect of six cases in which there appeared to be neglect but in every instance an explanation was given showing that the doctor had reason to think that the case had been notified. Of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (notified and other) there were

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Neck glands	18	22	40
Bowels, mesentery, etc.	18	12	30
Meninges	15	13	28
Bones and joints	20	8	28
Lupus, etc.	5	2	7
	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 133

Of the 168 notified cases of tuberculosis who died during the year :—21 died within one week of notification ; 30 died within one week to one month of notification ; 25 died within one month to three months of notification ; 23 died within three months to six months of notification ; 12 died within six months to twelve months of notification.

The following table shows the number of “ new cases ” of tuberculosis during 1934, classified according to sex and age groups :—

Age-Group.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	1
1—5 years	5	3	8	8	2	1	4	5
5—10 years ..	11	14	23	13	..	2	4	4
10—15 years ..	9	12	14	13	3	4	7	6
15—20 years ..	15	12	5	6	4	9	..	3
20—25 years ..	16	22	4	4	16	12	3	..
25—35 years ..	25	26	8	7	18	16	7	1
35—45 years ..	23	23	8	3	15	9	1	2
45—55 years ..	15	8	2	..	16	7	2	..
55—65 years ..	8	4	1	1	7	2	..	1
Over 65 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	127	125	76	57	81	63	30	23

The term “ new cases ” includes all the primary notifications (348) and the 37 fatal cases referred to above who had not been notified before death.

The new cases also include 28 cases (8 per cent. of the total) in Arabs :—

	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—5 years ..	2	..	..	1
20—25 years ..	4	1	3	..
35—45 years ..	9	..	5	..
45—55 years ..	2	..	1	..
	—	—	—	—
	17	1	9	1
	==	==	==	==

The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified or ascertained during each of the past ten years is as follows. The table also gives the approximate attack-rate per 1,000 of the population and the number of cases per 100 deaths from tuberculosis :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Notified :—										
Pulmonary	240	239	273	278	270	268	225	211	232	237
Non-pulmonary ..	162	176	111	184	140	153	172	148	106	111
Not notified :—										
Pulmonary	22	19	11	28	30	17	18	15	23	15
Non-pulmonary ..	9	11	10	13	9	9	14	18	23	22
Total	433	445	405	503	449	447	429	392	384	385
Attack-rate	3.48	3.59	3.28	4.13	3.76	3.84	3.76	3.46	3.37	3.41
Cases per 100 deaths	195	210	211	194	193	230	220	180	183	195

Mortality.

During the year there were 197 deaths from tuberculosis. Of these 144 were pulmonary and 53 non-pulmonary. This is equal to a death rate of 1.75 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a death rate of 1.84 during 1933. There were 14 deaths among Arabs (10 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) or 7 per cent. of the total deaths from the disease, as under :—

	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—5 years	1	..	..	..
10—15 years ..	..	1	..	..
25—35 years ..	3	1	1	..
35—45 years ..	5	..	1	..
45—55 years ..	1	..	..	..
	—	—	—	—
	10	2	2	..
	==	==	==	==

The death-rate in South Shields from tuberculosis during the past 10 years is as follows :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Pulmonary	1.34	1.16	1.13	1.63	1.41	1.25	1.24	1.46	1.39	1.28
Non-pulmonary . . . . .	.44	.62	.43	.50	.45	.41	.46	.46	.45	.47

The death-rate from tuberculosis in England and Wales during 1934 was 0.76 per 1,000 of the population (pulmonary 0.63, non-pulmonary 0.13).

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The following is a detailed statement on the treatment of tuberculous patients during 1934 :—

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—During the year 354 tuberculous patients or suspected cases were known to have been admitted to institutions for treatment. Of these 156 were treated at the cost of the Health Committee (apart from those admitted to poor law hospitals) as follows :—

At Cleadon Park Sanatorium (82 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary)	83
At the Ingham Infirmary (surgical cases)	48
At other sanatoria	25

The accommodation at Cleadon Park Sanatorium was, on the average throughout the year, 98 per cent. occupied, an average of 20 men, 22 women and 2 children. Of the cases treated, the daily average was 43.9 pulmonary cases and 0.3 non-pulmonary.

191 patients suffering from tuberculosis were admitted to Harton Hospital during the year. Of these 146 were maintained at the cost of the Health Committee ; the remainder were admitted from the Borough as Poor Law cases.

In addition, an average of 33 beds (17 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary) were used throughout the year at the cost of the Health Committee at the Ingham Infirmary and at Stannington, Stanhope, Wolsingham and other sanatoria. Thus, the total beds occupied per day, apart from Poor Law cases was 107.

The waiting list for the year averaged 5 adults and 2 children including an average of 2 surgical cases.

On account of the number of Poor Law cases and cases from other parts of the old South Shields Poor Law Union District, it was not possible to utilise the total number of beds which had been allocated in Harton Hospital. Instead of a total of 63 beds the daily average number of cases maintained at the cost of the Health Committee was 30 (14 men, 5 women and 11 children).

The following table shows the distribution and classification of South Shields patients admitted to institutions during 1934 and includes those treated at the expense of the Corporation :—

	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.			Observation.			Total.
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
Approved Sanatoria, etc.—										
Cleadon Park	32	39	5	1	..	..	3	3	..	83
Stannington . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	..	1	10
Stanhope . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Wolsingham . . . . .	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	2	1	10
Ingham Infirmary..	..	..	..	7	10	33	..	..	..	50
Royal Victoria Infirmary	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other Sanatoria	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Harton Hospital	70	44	30	12	4	31	..	..	..	191
Other Hospitals	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	105	86	45	21	14	72	3	5	3	354

The total number of individual patients referred to in the above statement is 299. The difference in the total figures is due to the transfer of certain patients from sanatoria to hospitals or *vice versa*, and occasionally a patient is re-admitted.

TREATMENT IN SANATORIA.

83 cases were discharged from Cleadon Park Sanatorium during the year. The average length of stay was 189 days. One patient had been in the sanatorium $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, two others nearly 2 years, and one eighteen months. Four patients remained less than 28 days. Eight cases were discharged from Stannington after an average stay of 205 days. 6 were discharged from Stanhope Sanatorium after an average stay of 363 days and 13 cases were discharged from Wolsingham after an average stay of 234 days. 46 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discharged from the Ingham Infirmary after an average stay of 39 days. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was treated in the Leazes Hospital, Newcastle, by thoracoplasty on two occasions for periods of 22 and 86 days.

The immediate results of treatment of patients discharged from approved sanatoria and hospitals are set out in table G., page 85.

It will be seen that of the 88 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discharged from sanatoria in 74 the disease was quiescent and in 13 cases the disease was still active. Of the 27 non-pulmonary cases discharged, in 23 the disease was quiescent and in four was still active.

The following is Dr. Gaspey's report on the work of the Cleadon Park Sanatorium during 1934 :—

“ During 1934, 83 patients were admitted to Cleadon Park Sanatorium and 83 were discharged ; of those admitted, 37 were male, and 46 were female patients. These figures are repeated in the cases discharged. Of the cases admitted, 65 had tubercle bacilli present in the sputum (30 male and 35 female) and 18 (7 men and 11 women) were T.B. negative.

Treatment, as in the previous year, consisted mainly of rest, followed by light exercise when the patient's condition warranted it. Artificial pneumothorax was the method adopted in 25 cases (20 female and 5 male) and necessitated 332 refills. Failure to obtain a collapse was experienced in only 3 cases. Besides the 25 new cases treated in 1934, refills were given to patients where the treatment was commenced in 1933, 1932 and 1931. The 1933 patients necessitated 286 refills, 1932 patients 71, and 1931 patients required 20 refills. This gives a total of 46 cases treated during 1934, necessitating 709 refills. Several of these patients have now returned to their homes and of these 8 have returned to work ; they attend for refills at regular intervals and it is hoped that some of these may soon be permanently discharged.

3 patients were treated with double pneumothorax. In each case the right side was collapsed first and later the left side. These patients were still under treatment at the end of the year with both lungs collapsed.

One case was treated at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, for adhesions ; these were separated by cauterisation.

Twenty patients were treated with crisalbine injections ; this necessitated 419 injections. Doses were mainly of 0.1 gramme as it was found that patients were likely to have reactions where larger doses were used.

Solganal B. oleosum, another form of gold injection, was used for four patients and necessitated 97 injections—a total of 24 patients treated by gold salts and 516 injections.

Results on the whole have been quite satisfactory, most patients showing marked improvement.

May I draw the Committee's attention again to the necessity for dental treatment for the sanatorium patients? Too many patients, unfortunately, do not derive all the benefit they should obtain from the sanatorium treatment and the excellent nourishment provided, as the result of gross dental defects."

After Care.

The South Shields Council for Social Service continued to undertake the after-care of patients discharged from sanatoria during the year. Ten necessitous cases were supplied with bed and bedding. In addition, extra nourishment and clothing were provided by the Care Committee for a number of tuberculous families. Before beds and bed clothing are supplied each case is referred to the Health Department in order that the necessary investigation as to domestic circumstances may be made.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

During the year, 420 new cases were examined at the clinic. Of these 192 were definitely tuberculous while in 7 cases the diagnosis had not been completed at the end of the year. In addition, 696 persons who were known to have been in contact with cases of tuberculosis were examined. Of these 58, or over 8 per cent., were found to be suffering from the disease.

Of the 1,116 patients and contacts examined, 210 were sent to the Clinic by the private medical attendant, 829 attended at the request of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, 66 were referred by other Assistant Medical Officers, 10 came of their own initiative and one was sent by a Relieving Officer.

132 names were removed from the register as having recovered.

The Health Visitors paid 4,241 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients during the year. Surgical appliances were provided for 14 patients; 697 surgical dressings were applied at the clinic to 136 patients and 5,408 dressings were given for home treatment. 84 patients were supplied with extra nourishment and 3 were recommended to the Public Assistance Committee.

Statistical details of the work of the clinic are tabulated in table A, page 80.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

67 patients, including 31 new cases, made 2,646 attendances at Harton Hospital during the year. The cases treated were mainly tuberculosis of the skin and cervical glands.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(A.) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1934.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	49	49		15	10		10	13	31	15	59	62	46	25	192
	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	7
	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	61	70	57	33	221
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year : (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	22	15		3	4		1	4	5	4	23	19	8	8	58
	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	7
	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	99	127	212	193	631
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :— (a) Recovered (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	21	11		14	22		12	6	24	22	33	17	38	44	132
	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	178	217	281	247	923
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed	147	110		91	51		61	74	186	154	208	184	277	205	874
	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	5	3	1	5	14

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.—*Continued.*

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	950	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	54
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	49	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	128
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	9,980	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	145
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal	12	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	55
(b) Other	326	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	503
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,186	(b) X-ray examinations made	1,382
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	9	in connexion with Dispensary work	
		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	205
(B.) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment)			
Provided by the Council		One.	
Provided by Voluntary Bodies		Nil.	

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME—(CONTINUED).

(C.) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st Dec., in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Cleadon Park Sanatorium	35	10	..	..	45
Harton Public Assistance Institution	46	14	General	Wards.	60

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME—(CONTINUED).

(D.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males ..	3	2	..	1
	Adult females..	5	4	..	1
	Children	3	3	1	2
	Total	11	9	1	4
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis .	Adult males ..	32	34	..	21
	Adult females	41	39	1	23
	Children	16	18	..	11
	Total	89	91	1	55
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	Adult males ..	9	10	..	1
	Adult females..	10	11	..	..
	Children	37	36	..	12
	Total ..	56	57	..	13
GRAND TOTAL	75	156	157	2	72

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME—(CONTINUED).

(E.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ..	70	40	30	17
	Adult females..	44	36	12	6
	Children	30	21	6	10
	Total	144	97	48	33
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ..	12	10	5	5
	Adult females..	4	3	2	1
	Children	31	24	12	2
	Total	47	37	19	8
GRAND TOTAL	51	191	134	67	41

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME—(CONTINUED).

(F.) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.
Tuberculous	1
Non-tuberculous	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3
Doubtful
TOTALS	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME—(CONTINUED).

(G.) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.
		Under 3 months.*			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.
		M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. minus.	2	1	1	2	6	3	1	2	6	1	5	9	12
	Quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	Not quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	4
	Quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	1	4	..	3	8	..	9	5	1	4	17	18	38
	Quiescent	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	6
	Not quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. plus Group III.	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	2	6
	Quiescent .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	6
	Not quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....		5	10	1	7	15	3	13	11	8	7	32	39	88

* Patients whose stay did not exceed 28 days are not included.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—(G).—CONTINUED.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.
		Under 3 months.*			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.
		M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	M.	W.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	2	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	9
		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	
	Abdominal.	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	5	6
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Organs.	Quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peri-pheral glands.	Quiescent .....	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	7	8
	Not quiescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS..	NON-PULMONARY	3	1	9	2	..	3	..	1	6	..	2	20	27

* See note on page 85.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There were no changes in the personnel of the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre during 1934.

There was an increase in the number of new cases treated at the Clinic but this is almost wholly accounted for by an increased number of cases which were classed as "non-venereal." There was also an increase in the number of attendances of females. The total attendances showed an increase over those for 1933 while the attendances of non-residents showed a further decline.

The following tabulated statements show in detail the work of the clinic for the year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW CASES TREATED AT THE MUNICIPAL V.D. CLINIC DURING THE PAST 11 YEARS.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	* 1931	1932	1933	1934
Syphilis :											
Residents	95	79	137	67	98	52	83	60	87	70	70
Non-residents ..	98	48	129	95	77	83	66	54	41	45	42
Soft chancre :											
Residents	16	8	21	10	4	13	13	14	10	10	11
Non-residents ..	7	2	10	15	4	18	30	10	6	10	9
Gonorrhoea :											
Residents	159	164	119	106	178	129	197	196	200	160	169
Non-residents ..	165	86	194	143	112	139	99	87	67	61	53
Total venereal cases:											
Residents	270	251	277	183	280	194	293	270	297	240	250
Non-residents ..	270	136	333	253	193	240	195	151	114	116	104
Non-venereal cases :											
Residents	119	85	198	162	181	167	170	179	220	182	217
Non-residents ..	62	33	78	82	89	112	108	70	63	43	61
Grand Total ..	721	505	886	680	743	713	766	670	694	581	632

* approximate : see note in Annual Report for 1931.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCES DURING LAST
11 YEARS.

Year.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1924	13,937	5,148	19,085	14,640	4,445
1925	12,341	3,845	16,186	12,743	3,443
1926	34,089	9,484	43,573	35,862	7,711
1927	13,096	3,901	16,997	12,837	4,160
1928	12,156	2,845	15,001	11,084	3,917
1929	10,860	3,097	13,957	10,393	3,564
1930	16,284	4,053	20,337	14,854	5,483
1931	17,778	2,799	20,577	16,644	3,933
1932	20,830	1,462	22,292	18,182	4,110
1933	17,821	1,317	19,138	15,115	4,023
1934	18,523	1,233	19,756	15,050	4,706

Table (a) summarises the new cases attending during 1934, and Table (b) is an analysis of the attendances.

(a) CASES TREATED AT SOUTH SHIELDS CLINIC DURING 1934.

	NEW CASES.		NEW CASES FROM OTHER CENTRES.		TOTAL CASES *	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Syphilis	45	23	44	..	218	79
Soft chancre ..	17	..	3	..	31	..
Gonorrhoea	176	26	19	1	269	48
Non-venereal diseases ..	247	31	..	..	289	35
Total	485	80	66	1	807	162

* Includes those in attendance from the previous year.

(b) TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CLINIC DURING 1934.

	Males.		Females.		Total.		Average Attendance per patient.	
	M.O.	Others.	M.O.	Others.	M.O.	Others.	Male.	Female.
Syphilis	3,428	..	1,545	..	4,973	..	15.7	19.6
Soft chancre	70	..	..	..	70	..	2.3	..
Gonorrhoea	1,714	9,256	229	2,854	1,943	12,110	40.8	64.2
Non-venere'l diseases ..	582	..	78	..	660	..	2.0	2.2
Total	5,794	9,256	1,852	2,854	7,646	12,110	18.6	29.0

Non-residents made 1,233 attendances at the clinic during 1934, as follows :—

From 15 Counties in England and Wales	767
„ 5 County Boroughs	180
„ Scotland	128
„ Irish Free State	8
„ 4 Colonies, Dominions, etc.	77
„ 12 foreign countries	73

Table (c) indicates the disposal of cases during the year.

(c) DISPOSAL OF CASES.

	Syphilis.		Soft chancre		Gonorrhoea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ceased attendance :						
(a) Before completion of treatment	37	24	6	..	44	15
(b) After completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure	2	..	2	..	6	2
Transferred to other centres or to private practitioners ..	30	7	1	..	27	1
Discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	13	4	17	..	144	9
Under treatment 31st Dec., 1934.....	136	44	5	..	48	21

In-Patient Treatment.

One man suffering from syphilis was treated as an in-patient in the ward of the clinic for a period of 19 days.

Arsenobenzene Compounds.

2,701 doses of these compounds were administered to patients at the clinic. In addition 278 doses were supplied to 6 medical practitioners.

Pathological Examinations.

419 examinations of pathological material were made at the clinic.

The following table shows the number of specimens from South Shields residents examined at the College of Medicine. The figures

include specimens sent by other clinics and hospitals and those sent by 13 private practitioners, 9 of whom were South Shields doctors.

Source of Material.	Nature of Examination.		
	Wassermann Re-actions.	Micro-scopical.	General C.S.F. Exam.
South Shields V.D. Clinic	611	..	..
Newcastle V.D. Clinic	26	..	..
Tynemouth V.D. Clinic	4	..	..
Harton Hospital, South Shields	32	..	..
Ingham Infirmary, South Shields	8	..	..
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	6	..	..
Fleming Hospital, Newcastle....	1	1	..
Eye Hospital, Newcastle	1	..	..
Private practitioners	53	3	..
Total	742	4	..

In addition one gonococcal fixation test was made for the Newcastle Clinic.

South Shields Cases treated at other Centres.

The following table shows the number of South Shields residents treated at other centres.

	Newcastle.	Tynemouth.	Sunderland.	Hull.	Grimsby.	Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.	Total.
(a) Number of cases dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—							
Syphilis	5	2	..	3	..	5	15
Soft chancre .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	5	2	..	10	..	6	23
Non-venereal diseases	1	2	1	..	..	2	6
(b) Total attendances at out-patient clinic	226	48	14	38	34	70	430
(c) Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) No. of doses of arsenobenzenes compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department	49	20	10	3	..	5	87

Propaganda.

The film "Damaged Lives" was exhibited at two of the cinemas in the Borough. There were upwards of 10,300 attendances. A pamphlet dealing with the subject was issued to various youth societies.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.

The number of births reported to the Health Department during 1934 was 2,060, as follows :—

(a) Notified under the Notification of Births Acts :	
By midwives	1,276
„ doctors	275
„ relatives and others	86
	<hr/>
	1,637
(b) Reported by local Registrars (not previously notified)	
	423
	<hr/>
	2,060
	<hr/>

Approximately 79 per cent. of the total live births were notified. This total (2,060) is exclusive of 90 still-births, 42 of which were notified by midwives, 12 by doctors, and 36 which had not been previously notified and were reported by the Registrars. The proportion of still births to live births was 4.4 per cent. as compared with 4.9 per cent. in 1933, 3.8 per cent. in 1932, and 3.8 per cent. in 1931.

Infant Mortality.

There were 168 deaths among infants under one year, or an infant mortality rate of 83 per 1,000 births. The corresponding rate for 1933 was 93 per 1,000.

Of the 168 deaths, 96 occurred among boys and 72 among girls, an infant mortality rate of 95 and 72 per 1,000 births respectively.

Neo-natal death, or deaths occurring in the first month of life, numbered 71—35 per 1,000 births.

Deaths among illegitimate children numbered 6 out of 78 illegitimate births, or a rate of 77 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 84 among legitimate children.

It is somewhat unusual to find the death rate among illegitimate infants lower than that of the legitimate. This has occurred for the second year in succession.

The mortality rate among infants in each quarter was :

1st quarter	.....	116	per 1,000 births.
2nd	„	59	„
3rd	„	79	„
4th	„	70	„

The principal causes of deaths in infants were :

Ante-natal	{	Prematurity	37
		Debility	11
		Malformations, atelectasis, birth injuries, etc.	15
			—
			63
			==
Post-natal	{	Pneumonia	27
		Bronchitis	20
		Convulsions	12
		Whooping cough	6
		Measles	3
		Gastro-intestinal disorders	18
		Tuberculosis	3
		Other causes	16

Maternal Mortality.

During 1934 there were only seven deaths among mothers as a result of pregnancy. For every 288 live births (or 300 total births) one mother lost her life. These figures compare favourably with those of the past three years when the figures were 1 in 197, 1 in 217 and 1 in 187 respectively. The maternal death rate during 1934 was 3.34 per 1,000 total births as compared with a rate of 4.41 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Ectopic gestation	3
Sepsis	1
Obstructed labour (pelvic tumour)	1
Obstructed labour (syncope)	1
Laceration of cervix, haemorrhage	1

Six of the patients died in hospital and one at home.

Age at death :

20—25 years	1
25—30 „	2
30—35 „	3
35—40 „	1

In addition there were four other deaths associated with pregnancy but not directly caused by it, viz., pulmonary tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, capillary bronchitis and valvular disease of the heart. Three of these patients died in hospital.

Eight reports on maternal deaths were sent to the Ministry of Health during the year and a special report on maternal mortality was made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in November.

Inspection of Midwives.

During 1934, 28 midwives notified their intention to practise, including four who lived in the administrative County of Durham, but excluding those practising in Harton Hospital. All are trained women.

1,072 (or 49 per cent.) of the total births were attended by midwives, apart from 182 cases in which the midwife acted as maternity nurse and exclusive of confinements in hospitals.

11	midwives	had	10	cases or less each.
5	„	„	11 to 25	cases each.
3	„	„	26 to 50	„
5	„	„	51 to 100	„
2	„	„	101 to 150	„
1	midwife	„	153	cases.
1	„	„	175	„

These figures include still-births and abortions.

There were four temporary suspensions from practice of midwives on account of infection, and eight changes of address were notified to the Central Midwives Board. On the whole the midwives carry out their obligations exceedingly well, but it was found necessary to report breaches of the rules to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in two cases. The midwives concerned were interviewed by the Committee.

A copy of the new Rules of the Central Midwives Board was sent to each midwife and a circular on the Diet of Expectant Mothers. A circular letter was also sent to each midwife calling her attention to the necessity of sending for the patient's own doctor in case of emergency. Lectures were organised by the local Midwives Association each month and a film on Caesarean Section was shown.

As stated in my report for 1933, the Council decided to pay the midwife's fee in cases where the patient was not entitled to maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance scheme. On my report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on Maternal Mortality the Council have now decided to pay the fee in all necessitous cases and to compensate the midwife for the loss of a case where it was found necessary to send the patient to hospital. During the year the Council paid the midwife's fee in 139 cases. As a result of my report the Council adopted the following recommendations :—

1. In order that each necessitous mother may have the services of a trained midwife, the midwife's fee should be paid by the Authority as is done in the case of insured persons who have lost their claim to maternity benefit.
2. Additional ante-natal supervision should be provided. This would have been done but for the fact that no premises are available. It is recommended that a church hall should be hired in the Cleadon and West Harton districts, and that clinics be held there as is done in the case of St. Mary's and Queen Street churches.
3. The question of hospital accommodation, including facilities for the adequate isolation and separate nursing of cases of puerperal sepsis will require consideration in the near future. It should be possible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer to send cases to hospital at the cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Recovery of the whole or part of the cost could be made from the patient or her husband according to whether the income is above a certain scale, as is done in the case of maternity emergency cases. Should the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer send a case to hospital in which a midwife has been engaged, it would be necessary to compensate the midwife for the loss of that case.
4. The doctors practising in the Borough should be circulated, calling their attention to the fact that the services of a consultant are available and that laboratory facilities are also available. At the same time it might be pointed out that the services of handy-women for the nursing of maternity cases are not conducive to the best interests of maternity practice.
5. The nutrition of expectant mothers should be carefully watched, and in necessitous cases extra nourishment should be provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
6. Dental treatment for expectant mothers.

In August, the Inspector of Midwives retired under the Council's superannuation scheme, and to fill the position Miss R. Freeman was appointed.

The following is a report which she has made to me :—

“ During the year 1934 twenty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise. Four of these midwives live in the Administrative County of Durham.

There were seventy routine visits of inspection paid by the Inspector to midwives in their own homes where their mode of practice and equipment of appliances were examined. The Inspector also paid thirteen special visits and interviewed twelve midwives at the Health Department.

On four occasions midwives were suspended from practice under the rules of the Central Midwives Board on account of having been in contact with infection, this being a measure for the safeguarding of other patients.

Having regard to the large number of births attended by midwives the work was carried out with comparatively few breaches of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, no breach resulting in any serious consequence having been committed.

It is regrettable to report that two midwives were summoned to appear before the Committee during the year.

In one instance the midwife made a false entry in her Register of temperature and pulse when she had not visited the patient on that day. She had also failed to pay an evening visit as required when a rise of temperature was found at the morning visit.

In the other case the complaint was received from a patient that the midwife failed to give the patient or her relatives the choice of their own medical practitioner and also gave an erroneous statement regarding the payment of doctor's fees. This complaint was not proven as the patient repudiated part of her statement when confronted and the midwife denied the allegations. Nevertheless the Committee considered it necessary to administer a caution to the midwife.

It is with regret that I record the death of a midwife—Mrs Coulter—who for many years did much work in the Borough and will, I feel sure, be remembered by many mothers for her sympathy and kindness.

I should like the appreciation of the midwives conveyed to the Committee for their generous action in securing for them the fee when in attendance upon necessitous cases.”

Notifications from Midwives.

The following notifications were received at the Health Department during the year from midwives practising in the Borough (other than in hospitals referred to below) :

Sending for medical help	330
(336 causes and referring to 307 cases)	
Still-birth notifications	16
Deaths of infants	22
Deaths of mothers	2
Laying out of dead bodies	1
Artificial feeding	11
Infectious cases	16
Intention to practise	28

The causes for which medical help was called numbered 336 : of these 279 were due to abnormalities in the mother and 57 in the infant.

In the case of mothers the chief causes were :

Delayed labour, mal-presentations, etc. . .	124
Abortion (or threatened)	11
Haemorrhage and placenta praevia	21
Perineal rupture	62
Increased pulse or temperature	16
Albuminuria, fits, oedema, etc.	15
Retained or adherent placenta	9
Phlebitis	6
Other conditions	15

In the case of the infant the chief causes were :

Feebleness and prematurity	18
Inflamed eyes	14
Rash	6
Still-birth	3
Jaundice	1
Malformations	3
Fits	6
Other conditions	6

During the year, doctors who had been called in by midwives rendered accounts to the Local Supervising Authority in 278 cases

for fees amounting to £444. The authority decided to recover £132 from 83 cases. The amount actually recovered during the year was £52.

Midwives found it necessary to call in the assistance of a doctor on an average of 26 per cent. of their cases. It is noted, however, that great disparity exists in the percentage of such requests among individual midwives. It is found that the more experienced midwives and those who have the largest practices require assistance in fewer cases. One midwife sought it in 14 per cent. of her cases, two others in 22 per cent., while in several instances the percentages were as high as 45, 47, and 48. This statement is not made in any spirit of criticism as the midwife is bound by her Rules to call for medical help in cases of emergency; but when, for example, a doctor is sent for on account of delayed labour and the birth takes place before his arrival, one cannot help thinking that if a little more patience were exercised by the midwife, some apparently unnecessary calls would be saved.

The Board's new rules which came into force in October had the effect of bringing the midwives in Harton Hospital under the supervision of the Local Supervising Authority, as the hospital is not an "approved" hospital in accordance with Rule E2. It is contemplated that steps will be taken soon to obtain such approval from the Board.

Up to the end of the year the undermentioned notifications were received from the hospital midwives :—

Sending for medical help	23
(24 causes in relation to 21 cases).	
Still-birth notifications	3
Death of mother	1
Laying out of dead body	1
Artificial feeding	4

The causes for which medical help was called were :—

For the mother :

Delayed labour and malpresentations	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1
Placenta praevia	1
Post partum haemorrhage	2
Perineal rupture	7
Increased pulse and/or temperature	2
Albuminuria	1
Phlegmasia alba dolens	1
Offensive discharge	1

For the infant :—

Dangerous feebleness	1
For resuscitation.....	1
Watery blisters	1

Maternity Homes.

There are three registered maternity homes in the Borough. There were no applications for registration during the year and none were cancelled.

There is accommodation in the three homes for 11 patients, and in addition there are 11 beds at Harton Hospital and a varying number in the Ingham Infirmary.

There was one death in a registered home during the year—from prematurity.

The Inspector of Midwives paid 11 visits of inspection to the homes.

The number of births reported in maternity homes and hospitals in the Borough during 1934 was as follows :—

	Residents.		Non-Residents.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	Live Births.	Still Births.
Harton Hospital	80	4	39	6
Ingham Infirmary	10	2	1	..
Registered Maternity Homes	12	..	9	2
Total	102	6	49	8

Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

A further increase, with the exception of children of from 1—5 years, was made in the use of the Centres during 1934. There was a larger number of infants under one year and of expectant mothers on the register than in previous years. The total number of mothers and children attending the centres was 2,440, while the total number of attendances during the year amounted to 25,014. This is exclusive of those who attend for milk only.

The following table is a detailed summary of the attendances :

	Stan- hope Road.	Tyne Dock.	Queen Street.	Total 1934.	Total 1933.
No. of children who attended at the clinics for the <i>first</i> <i>time</i> during the year :					
Children under one year of age	666	258	238	1,162	1,159
Children 1-5 years of age..	298	158	164	620	692
Total no. of expectant mothers who attended during the year	658	..	..	658	583
Total no. of attendances made :					
By children under 1 year..	8,498	3,008	2,896	14,402	13,382
By children 1-5 years	3,910	2,310	1,822	8,042	8,718
By nursing mothers.....	277	157	228	662	627
By expectant mothers	1,908	..	..	1,908	1,665
Average attendance per session :					
*Afternoon sessions	85	77	70	80	73
*Morning sessions.....	..	28	22	25	19
Expectant mothers at even- ing clinics	19	..	..	19	17

* Babies and children only.

The following is a report made to me by Dr. Dorothy Blair on the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics during the year :—

Infant Welfare Clinics.

“ MUNICIPAL CLINICS.

This clinic was held in the Municipal Clinic buildings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and there were 146 sessions during the year.

The clinic was very well attended, and several toddlers were also brought. Treatment was given for small ailments the most frequent being minor disorders of the alimentary tract, chest, and skin affections. There were very few cases of ear trouble and the majority of these were not of a serious nature.

ST. MARY'S CLINIC.

This has always been an excellent clinic. The baby sessions were held on Friday afternoons, and there were 52 sessions during the year. The attendances were too large, but the transfer of a number from one district to another clinic lessened the numbers attending.

The toddlers session was held on Tuesday mornings (48 sessions). It has steadily improved and is appreciated by the mothers. Minor ailments were treated, such as debility following illness, coughs, and minor skin affections. Some cases of rickets were treated, but this is not so prevalent as formerly.

QUEEN STREET CLINIC.

This clinic improved greatly and was well attended. It was held in Queen Street Methodist Hall on Thursday afternoons, and there were 51 baby sessions during the year. The toddlers' session was held on Friday mornings (51 sessions). This was not very successful at first but soon improved and has now quite justified its existence. The type of case treated was the same as at the other clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The ante-natal clinics were held on Monday and Wednesday evenings in the Municipal Clinic premises. There were 98 sessions during the year.

No. of new names on Register during 1934 :

Expectant mothers	474
Non-pregnant	125
	<hr/>
	599
No. of cases brought forward from 1933	56
No. of subsequent visits	1,250
	<hr/>
	1,905
	<hr/>

The clinics were very well attended, the numbers being so large that it was not possible for the mothers to attend as often as they should have done.

The clinics have now been held for ten years, and the attendance during that time is shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>New Patients.</i>	<i>Total No. of attendances.</i>
1925	131	308
1926	183	580
1927	161	469
1928	260	754
1929	356	847
1930	387	944
1931	436	1,025
1932	470	1,150
1933	537	1,665
1934	599	1,905

The attitude of the mothers towards ante-natal care has greatly improved. The majority are now anxious and willing to assist, by acting on the advice given and carefully carrying out directions. Unfortunately there are still a few who neglect all advice. The question of hospital treatment presents the greatest difficulty, most women preferring to remain at home at any cost.

Of physical defects in expectant mothers, dental caries, often accompanied by pyorrhoea, gave the greatest trouble. Albuminuria, respiratory disorders, or varicose veins, were also present in about one case in five. There were seven cases of caesarean section.

Some non-pregnant cases were seen, the majority being gynaecological conditions. There were seven post-natal visits, all except one proving to be not directly connected with the confinement.

Of deaths among clinic mothers, one died from cerebral embolism and ulcerative endocarditis during the fourth month of pregnancy, a second from capillary bronchitis and recurrent asthma of long standing, and a third from uterine haemorrhage and cervical laceration. This last case, a woman of poor general health, was advised to enter hospital for confinement but would not do so.

I have to call attention to the need for dental treatment for expectant mothers and toddlers. Many expectant mothers require dental attention in order to render their labours safe, and many toddlers of 4 years of age should have dental treatment instead of having to wait until their first year at school."

Home Visiting and Clinic Sessions.

The following table summarises the visits of the Health Visitors in relation to the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Visits in connection with tuberculosis, the school medical service and regarding non-notifiable infectious diseases are referred to in the respective sections of this report, or in my annual report as School Medical Officer.

No. of visits paid :	first visits (after notification of birth) . .	2,080		
„	„	subsequent visits : infants under 1 year	6,465	
„	„	„	children 1—5 years	7,200
„	children breast fed (at first visit)	about 93 per cent.		
„	visits <i>re</i> still births		71	
„	„ <i>re</i> infant deaths		98	
„	„ <i>re</i> cases of puerperal fever		3	
„	„ to expectant mothers : first visits		748	
		subsequent visits	163	
„	„ <i>re</i> applications for free milk		1,358	
„	„ midwifery emergency cases		335	
Other visits			173	

The Health Visitors attended the under-mentioned clinic sessions :—

Infant and child welfare clinics	874 sessions.
Ante-natal clinics	200 „

apart from attendances at the tuberculosis dispensary and school clinics and venereal diseases clinics.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Six cases of puerperal fever and seven of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1934. Three of the fever cases and five of pyrexia were treated in hospital. Included in the pyrexia notifications was one case of a non-resident who was notified as pyrexia but later died from puerperal sepsis. One other case of puerperal fever died, and all the others recovered.

The case rate for puerperal fever and pyrexia was 6.2 per 1,000 total births as compared with 13.6 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Seven cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. In addition there were eleven other notifications of “discharging eyes” from midwives, but these were not subsequently notified as ophthalmia. No damage to vision resulted in any case.

Home Nursing.

Nine cases, including five cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, two of puerperal sepsis, one of puerperal pyrexia and one of measles were nursed at home by the district nurses of the South Shields and District Nursing Association at the cost of the Council.

Infant Life Protection.

During the year four names of infants were added to the register and six were removed. Four infants were removed to other areas, one was transferred to the grandparents and one to another foster-parent without reward who will legally adopt the child. At the end of the year there were the names of five children on the register in five homes. The Health Visitors paid 42 visits to the homes of the infants during the year.

Convalescent Home.

During 1934, 55 children under 5 years of age were admitted to the Convalescent Home at the cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The total number of in-patient days was 2,983, which represents an average of eight children per day in the home.

65 cases were discharged from the home. The average duration of treatment was 58 days. Ten of the children remained less than a week ; 15 between one and four weeks ; 24 remained for periods of one to three months ; 12 for periods of 3 to 6 months and 3 from 6 to 9 months, while one remained the whole of the year.

Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

33 patients under 5 years old made 972 attendances at the special treatment clinic. There were 13 new cases during the year. Rickets and debility were the principal conditions treated. In addition three children under 5 years who were suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculous conditions were sent by the Tuberculosis Officer, and two tuberculous children continued under treatment from the previous year.

Assisted Milk Scheme.

1,328 applications for milk, including 684 from expectant mothers, were granted during the year. 237 were re-applications, the former applications having lapsed or having been cancelled.

The quantities of milk distributed were as follows :—

Dried milk given free or at a price below cost	..47,573 lbs.
Fresh	.. 157 gals.
Dried milk sold at a price slightly above cost	10,109 lbs.

The gross cost of the assisted milk scheme for the year 1934 was £2,362.

The amount distributed averaged 950 lbs. per week until the end of April. There was a steady decline to 850 lbs. a week until the beginning of August and then an increase to 900 lbs. a week at the end of the year. Each application is scrutinised by a member of the Milk Sub-Committee after investigation has been made as to the circumstances of the applicant. One applicant who had not informed the department that he had obtained work was cautioned by the Committee. A circular was given to each applicant for milk warning them of their liability to prosecution if the milk obtained at the centre was sold.

Other Matters.

The circular of the Ministry of Health on Birth Control was considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. It was decided that the instructions in the circular be carried out in so far as they referred to those to whom there was a risk of further pregnancies only.

The National Birthday Trust Fund provided supplies of beef extract and Ovaltine for 300 necessitous mothers. These gifts were distributed from the clinic just before Christmas, and were much appreciated by the recipients.

TABLE 10.—DEATHS DURING 1934 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :
CAUSES AND AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes : Certified	44	10	9	6	69	35	29	15	13	161
Uncertified	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	7
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Scarlet fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6
Diphtheria and croup.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other tuberculous diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions	4	1	1	..	6	3	2	..	1	12
Laryngitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis.....	1	..	..	..	1	6	7	4	2	20
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	6	3	27
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Enteritis .....	..	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	2	14
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Syphilis .....	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Injury at birth.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations....	3	4	2	..	9	2	..	..	2	13
Premature birth	29	1	3	2	35	2	..	..	..	37
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	5	2	..	1	8	2	..	1	..	11
Other causes.....	2	..	1	1	4	..	5	1	..	10
Total.....	46	10	9	6	71	37	30	16	14	168

Net Births in the year :—

Legitimate 1,935

Illegitimate 78

Net Deaths in the year :—

Legitimate Infants .. 162

Illegitimate Infants .. 6

TABLE 11.—DEATHS DURING 1934 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :
CAUSES AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.															Tot
	Shields.	Beacon.	St. Hilda.	Hadrian.	Holborn.	Laygate.	Victoria.	Bents.	Rekendyke.	Westoe.	Deans.	Tyne Dock.	Simonside.	West Park.	Harton.	
ALL CAUSES—																
Certified †	10	7	9	15	8	13	9	8	13	5	7	21	16	6	13	16
Uncertified	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickenpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping cough	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diphtheria and croup .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous meningitis .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdominal tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other tuberculous diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis (not tuberculous) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	1	1
Laryngitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	.....	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	.....	2	3	4	.....	1	2
Diarrhoea	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis .....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, overlying .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Injury at birth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atelectasis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital malformations	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
Premature birth	2	4	1	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	.....	4	1	4	5	.....
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Other causes† .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total deaths under one year‡	10	7	9	16	9	13	9	9	13	6	7	24	16	6	13	10
Number of Births*	73	116	112	107	119	163	148	119	137	106	149	226	178	133	135	200
Infant Mortality Rate*	137	60	80	149	76	80	61	76	95	57	47	106	90	45	96	8
Total Deaths at all ages†	58	89	66	100	73	101	108	94	122	108	95	145	108	99	113	148

* The births dealt with in this table are (a) 1,637 live births notified under the Notification of Births Acts, and (b) 423 registered and not previously notified ; including 39 births in Harton Hospital and other maternity homes among "non-residents" of the Borough. Elsewhere in this report the Registrar-General's figures of births registered during the calendar year have been used for the calculation of birth-rates.

† Includes 9 deaths in Hospitals among persons with no fixed abode.

‡ One unknown address.

NOTE:—The decrease in the births and deaths in Shields Ward in 1932, 1933 and 1934 is mainly due to the tranference of the population from that Ward to Tyne Dock, Simonside and West Park Wards in connection with housing clearance schemes.

TABLE 12.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1934, taken at 9 a.m. daily at the Bents Park and Health Department, South Shields.

MONTH.	AIR TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETER.			EARTH TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL (in inches).			WIND.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Average.		Absolute.			Wet Bulb.	Relative Humidity.	At 1 Foot Depth.	At 4 Feet Depth.	Total Fall.	No. of days rain fell .01" or more	Most in a day.		Direction at 9 a.m. Number of Days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Date.							Amount.	Date.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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